THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ANGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22 1870. NO. 11

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $200 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of ever character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

BROKE JAIL

IN ONSLOW COUNTY, on the 12th inst., JACK PETTWAY and SAMUEL MORRIS. Pettway is about 24 or 25 years old ; 5 feet 4 inches high ; dark complexion ; with left arm off at shoulder ; has bad teeth, and weighs about 135 or 140 pounds.

Morris is about same age ; dark complected ; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, and weighs about 130 or 140 pounds.

All good citizens are requested to assist in having said prisoners recaptured and brought to justice.

E. MURRILL,
Sheriff of Onslow County.
april 15 170—1t

A New Volume of Music for the Young Folks

ENTITLED

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

CONTAINING:

I. Musical Notation. II. Rounds and Exercises adapted to Physical Action. III. Songs for all Occasions. IV. Sacred Pieces.

By W. O. PERKINS.

Author of 'The Nightengale,' 'Sabbath School Trumpet,' &c.

The whole forming a most attractive Music Book for Juvenile Classes, Schools and Seminaries, and one that cannot fail to be admired by all Teachers and Scholars.

Price 50 cents. Sent post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
277 Washington Street, Boston.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 211 B'way, New York.
apr 15 10-2w

COTTON PLANTERS,

YOU CAN SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY dealing directly with the

NORTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
NEWBERN, N. C.

For Cotton Planters, Lancaster Cotton Planters, Dickson Georgia Steel Sweeps, 7 00
Do. not stocked,..... 5 00
Mitchell & Allen Cotton Plows,..... 4 00
Farm Cotton Plows,..... 4 00
Plows No. 6, 10, 11, 50, $2 50 each.
Cotton Gins, all kinds.
Cotton Presses of every make. Address
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Newbern, N. C.
april 1 8-3m

WARNING.

A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, as given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in a good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Marburg, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention.

J. L. KITCHEN,
42 6m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with ; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 37-1ych

STATE NEWS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Our General Assembly having adopted a new mode of taxing Insurance Companies, by which the General Agents are required to pay a license of $100 and obtain from the State Treasurer authority to transact business in this State, the following agents have complied with the law by paying the $100, and license has been issued by the Treasurer :

W. H. Crow, Ætna Life, Hartford, Conn.

Burroughs & Springs, Equitable Life and Assurance Society of the United States.

Laurens & Hummer, St. Louis Mutual Life.

Norwood Giles, Hartford Life and Annuity.

W. L. Smith, Manhattan Life, New York.

Martin & Finch, Widow's and Orphan's Life, New York.

S. D. Wait, Connecticut Mutual Life.

P. F. Pescud, National Life of U. S. of America.

W. L. Smith & Co., City Fire, Hartford, Conn.

P. F. Pescud, Home, New Haven, Coon.

P. F. Pescud, Atlantic Fire, Brooklyn.

W. L. Smith, Widow and Orphan Fund Life, Nashville, Tenn.

A. S. Caldwell, American Life, Philadelphia.—*Standard.*

The Warrenton *Gazette* advocates a horse railway from Warrenton to the depot. A meeting has been called to further the object.

EDGECOMBE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The farmers of Edgecombe held a meeting in Tarboro last Tuesday and organized a County Agricultural Society with C. B. Killebrew, President; W. S. Battle and G. L. Winberly, Vice-presidents; Wm. Biggs, Recording Secretary; W. A. Hearne, Corresponding Secretary, and Jas. R. Thigpen, Treasure. There is to be an adjourned meeting on the 26th inst for further organization.

SERIOUS ROW.—We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* that a serious row took place on Monday night in that city between a party of Federal soldiers and the police. Policeman Jelly (white) and Perry (col.) were struck with stones. One of the soldiers was severely wounded by pistol shots in the thigh.

NORTH CAROLINA HAY.—We are glad to see large invoices of North Carolina hay arriving in our city.—Ral. *Standard.*

DEATH OF MAJ. HOWERTON.—We regret to have to announce the death of Major Thomas Howerton, who died at the residence of his son, Dr. Wm. H. Howerton, in this city, on the 13th inst. Maj. Howerton was born in Halifax county, Va., on the 10th day of June, 1775, and was, consequently, in the 75th year of his age. He married, settled and resided for many years in Franklin county, N. C., which county he several times represented in the State Legislature. He subsequently resided for a number of years in Hillsboro', but for the last eight or ten years had resided in this city.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

Kemp P. Battle, Esq., has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Central Agricultural Society at the Fair to be held at Henderson in October next.

MURDER NEAR FAYETTEVILLE.—On Saturday night 9th instant Harrison Maner, colored, was shot dead in his house on the Clinton road some three miles east of Fayetteville. He is said to have been a quiet, inoffensive man. A jury of inquest was called Sunday evening, and they with the coroner, examined witnesses and investigated the case until Tuesday evening when they returned a verdict.

One Jake Mannel, colored, is charged with the murder, and the circumstantial evidence seems very conclusive that he is the guilty party. The jury so report, and he is now in prison. A family feud or domestic jealousy is said to have caused the sad affair.—Fayetteville *Eagle.*

CROP Prospects.—We do not remember that we ever, at this season, knew the wheat crop to promise better than it does now. It has not been damaged by winter freezing, and there is an unusual breadth sown. The farmers are busy with preparations for a large crop of corn, and some have already planted.

Greensboro' *Republican.*

The wheat crop presents a most favorable appearance, notwithstanding the few frosts we have had. Farmers are now busy planting corn, cotton, &c., and we hope this year will bring prosperity to all classes.—Rutherford *Vindicator.*

DEPLORABLE.—The Greensboro' Patriot says, we learn our aspiriag Senator Shoffner, and family, left this county a few days since for the "far West," never to return. Oh, what a loss is this, my countrymen !"

Good bye Shoffner. Yours was a short but brilliant career,—from the anvil to the Senate—from boiling negroes to getting into hot-water yourself.

DEAD.—J. R. McLean, Esq., of Greensboro', died in that place on the 12th inst., leaving a wife and children and large circle of friends to mourn their loss. His death was not unexpected, as he had been lingering for a long time under the hand of that fell disease—consumption. The Masonic Lodge of Greensboro' paid appropriate tribute to his memory.

Agriculture in the Galaxy.

Mark Twain having been engaged to conduct a new department in the Galaxy, with the first "copy," for the May number, sends the following characteristic letter to the editor :

BUFFALO, April 2.

Mr. F. P. Church, Editor of the Galaxy :

DEAR SIR :—My own paper, the Buffalo Express, does not occupy my entire time, and therefore I accept of your offer, and from the present time forward will edit and conduct a "Department of Agriculture" in the Galaxy Magazine. I thank you for leaving to me the selection of a department, and in choosing that of agriculture I feel that my judgment has answered your highest expectations.

I have not made this choice at haphazard. After careful survey of the ground, I saw that the subject of agriculture had been wholly overlooked by the magazines of the day as a sensational topic, and that all that was necessary to do was to entertain and seize this rich opportunity. Fortune is secured to us. Nothing can prevent such a consummation. In this virgin soil I will insert a reaping-hook that shall blossom like the rose, upon this sailless desert I will launch a triumphal barge ; in this deep mine of affluence I will plant a sturdy tree of prosperity whose fragrance shall slake the hunger of the naked, and whose sheltering branches shall stretch abroad until they wash the shores of the remotest lands of the earth.

(I never can touch the subject of Agriculture without getting excited. But you understand what I mean.) Under the head of "Memorandæ," I shall take hold of this neglected topic, and by means of a series of farming and grazing articles of blood-curdling interest will proceed to lift the subject of Agriculture into the first rank of literary respectability.

Herewith please find my manuscript for your May number. MARK TWAIN.

P. S.—I have no practical knowledge of Agriculture, but that need not interfere. You may have noticed that the less I know about a subject the more confidence I have and the more new light I throw on it.

Don Francisco Lopez.

The late Paraguayan President, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, whose death was officially announced on yesterday, was born in the year 1827. He was the son of Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, who had succeeded the Dictator Vibal as Consul in 1841, and in 1844 was "elected" President of Paraguay for ten years, being subsequently twice re-elected. Don Francisco received a thorough education, which was completed in England, and in 1853 he entered public life, being sent by his father to Europe to ratify the treaties of commerce which had been concluded by Paraguay with England, France and Sardinia. Don Carlos died in September, 1862, and on the 16th of October following his son was unanimously "proclaimed" his successor. His reign has been a stormy one, and, dead or alive, Paraguay is in a sadly dilapidated condition.

Lopez held out against the allies for five years. The first battle was fought at Corrientes, April 13, 1865. He leaves a large family, one son being in New York city pursuing a course of legal studies. On being interviewed on Wednesday this young man, the hereditary President of Paraguay according to the old constitution, stated his disbelief of the story of his father's death. He thinks that it is the usual Brazilian canard to cover a defeat. The Lisbon steamer which brought the news of the recent Paraguayan victory, it is stated, had as late intelligence as the Montevideo steamer could have had.

George Peabody's Will.

The will of the late George Peabody, which was signed by him when in this country last September, and which was published shortly after his decease, was presented for proof at the Essex County (Mass.) Probate Court on Tuesday. The amount of property to be disposed of under its provisions in Massachusetts is less than $150,000, and may not exceed $100,000. It consists mostly of securities and personal effects. The will has also to be probated in several other States, in which portions of Mr. Peabody's estate were situated at the time of his decease.

From the New York World

Celebrating the Amendment—The Hall of the Representatives Given to the District Negroes for a Jubilee, and Afterwards Withdrawn—Interesting Interview—The Bowen and Anti-Bowen Parties.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

There was a ludicrous scene in the House to-day, and a more ludicrous one in a special committee which grew out of it. A diminutive carpet-bagger, appropriately named Cobb, of North Carolina, whose principal work as a legislator seems to be to occupy his time by looking at the galleries with an opera-glass, rose to-day and offered a resolution, which the House passed, giving the use of the Hall to the district negroes for a celebration, on Wednesday evening, of the fifteenth amendment.

Then another member from North Carolina offered a resolution for a committee of five to make arrangements for the House to participate in the Congo celebration, which was also adopted. The Speaker appointed Dockery, of North Carolina ; Maynard, of Tennessee ; Atkison, of Iowa ; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; and Cox, of New York, as the committee. The last two names were received with shouts of laughter on the Radical side. They declined to serve, but the House refused to excuse them.

At four o'clock, while the wool question was raging in the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms called its members to the Claims Committee-rooms. When the committee entered there were about thirty five negroes and twelve whites. The appearance of Messrs. Cox and Eldridge was so unexpected that it was received with applause.

Mr. Dockery took the chair. The committee smoothed out its hair and looked around.

The fact stated in the House by Mr. Cox, that the resolution was a Bowen movement in the interest of the City Hall Corporation clique, and against the independent anti-Bowen territorial devotees of the colored race, was at once apparent.

The committee was organized. Mr. Cox was first to speak. He said : Have the colored gentlemen present any suggestions ?

Thereupon, a tall, lank quadroon, by the name of Peters, said : We has. We has started dis movement for a glorious celebration. It was due to the party.

Mr. Eldridge—You are now saying this meeting is called in the interest of party, sir. As Mr. Cox and myself are cosmopolitans and Democrats, wouldn't it be best to ignore party, and make this a great patriotic celebration ?

Mr. Peters—Dat, sah, am precisely what we desiah.

Mr. Cox—Since our arrival in this room I am informed there is a delegation of anti-Bowen men present; shall they be heard ?

Colored Man—No bones in dis crowd.

Mr. Cox—Isn't there a difference among the colored people here in the District ? Are you all represented ?

Mr. Grant (white man)—I appear here, gentlemen, to speak for the Boys in Blue. I speak for five colored brigadiers and ten colonels in the war.

Mr. Cox—Is it a colored organization ?

Mr. Grant—It is; we represent 2,000 colored men, soldiers all. I spent $3,860 to organize. They are opposed to the corrupt Bowen City Hall clique. They had prepared to celebrate the emancipation day on the 16th, as everybody knows. The Bowen men got ahead of us, and rushed to Congress for the purpose of getting the Hall, to give Congressional consequence to their celebration, for Bowen's benefit and against us, the soldiers of the Republic.

Mr. Eldridge—Mr. Grant are we to understand that you desire to have the House rescind the resolution to give the Hall to the colored people?

Mr. Grant—That's precisely what the Boys in Blue want.

Mr. Cox—What's your name and rank ?

Mr. Grant—My name is Grant, and I am a capting; I fought, as did all the Boys in Blue, and there's no other man here, except me and the boys, who had anything to do with war. No one else fought in the war. They are turning out of office in Washington these boys now because they don't go Bowen, and they want to celebrate the fifteenth amendment.—There's no such corrupt men, sir, in Washington as Bowen and Cook.

At this point, a small, hump-back, bald-headed, weazen-faced white man in spectacles, by the name of Cook, gave a ghastly grin and winced. He is Corporating Attorney, and one of the City Hall Ring.

Mr. Maynard—What have you, Mr. Grant, or Cook, to do with it ? The resolution says "colored men."

Cook subsided, then Peters spoke.

"Mr. Cox—Are you a colored man under the resolution?

Mr. Peters—I are

At this point, Sella Martin, a bright, cool, well-spoken mulatto, appeared. He spoke admirably. He advocated the movement as partizan. He appealed to the Democrats to know whether there was not often lack of party discipline, and whether such movements as this proposed were not necessary for unity.

Mr. Eldridge—Perhaps Mr. Cox and myself had better retire. We have no love for your party. We hoped this affair was above party.

Mr. Martin—Yes, sir; that's what I thought. I propose myself after the fifteenth not to know that I am a colored man any more.

Mr. Eldridge—You agree with me. You are in favor after that of universal amnesty ?

Yes, said Martin, I am.

Mr. Cox—Do you take in your Democratic friends?

Mr. Martin—I am willing sir.

Hereupon a large, glossy-colored man arose and solmenly said:

Gemman, this is for to let you know we hab come here to thank you, Senators, for 'lowing us our rights. Its glorious. We ain't no party no how—none at all. We lubs eberybody. I agree with Massa Eldridge.

Mr. Allison (*sotto voce*)—Cox, squelch him.

Mr. Cox—Order in the committe. (Sensation.) Colored person subsides. Hereupon Mr. Barret, a white man, spoke to back up Mr. Grant's ideas. He began: "I'm not a colored man."

Mr. Allson—It's fortunate you told us that. (Suppressed laughter by the colored people.

Mr. Dockery—Hell ! Order !

Mr. Barrett proceeded to show that this resolution was a trick of the Bowen men, &c., to beat the true Republicans and the Boys in Blue. His remarks were listened to with great attention. At this time there was a commotion. Whispering was going on between Sergeant-at-arms Ordway, who was present, Mr. Downing, the colored restaurant keeper of the House, and the ablest African of them all.

Mr. Cox said: The committee would desire to have the opinion of Mr. Downing.

Mr. Dockery—Do you live in the District of Columbia ?

Mr. Downing—I don't live here. I feel an interest in the Republican party.

Mr. Eldridge—Now, Mr. Downing, you know Mr. Cox and myself are here, not as partizans, oh no ; not to help the Republican party, but in the great cause of human rights.

Mr. Downing—True, sir. I confine myself to that point.

At this moment, one of the colored messengers rushed in breathlessly, and said confidentially to Mr. Eldridge, "Da House have scinded de resolution ;" and then afterwards to Mr. Cox, repeating it, "No use any more."

Mr. Cox—Then this committee must be *functus officia.*

Glossy colored man in rear—Punctus de who, brudder Kox ?

Mr. Cox—Sit down, honey.

Mr. Dockery—Hadn't the committee better adjourn ?

Mr. Eldridge (in a dignified tone)—Let us have authentic and official information. (Sensation.)

Colored Citizen—Information is de thing. Dats what we want.

Mr. Dockery (consulting with Maynard)—We will wait to hear from the House.

Hereupon Hon. Mr. Kelsey, of New York, appeared in great haste, He said apologetically : The House has, on my motion, rescinded the resolution. I moved it because I knew we would have to let white folks and women conventions on the ball, just the same if we allowed this. I meant no disrespect to the colored people. (Profound suspense, broken by a suggestion by Mr. Eldridge that "Mr. Dockery should treat," and by Mr. Cox, "At Downing's expense, as he was the restaurateur.

From the Lexington (Mo.) Caucassian

A Wail of Genuine Agony—Melancholy Picture of National Degradation and Dishonor—Naiby Nowhere.

Down ! Down !! Down !!! During the whole nine years of Radical rule ! The proudest, freest, most enlightened, prosperous, and happy nation on the globe, in 1860. The lowest, basest, poorest, most utterly brutalized and enslaved, in 1870 ! Cotton-field niggers legislating for the descendants of the Washingtons, the Randolphs, Hamptons and Lees ! A Pennsylvania nigger befouling the seat of Pickens and Pinckney, on the Supreme Bench of South Carolina ! A nigger barber scrawling his boorish X mark on the legislative enactments of Louisiana, as Lieutenant Governor and President of the State Senate ! A nigger cabin boy signing the commissions of congressmen, sheriffs, and circuit judges, as Secretary of State of Mississippi ! And a thievish nigger preacher grinning and combing his lousy wool, in the place once filled by the hero, statesman, and patriot, Jefferson Davis, in the United States Senate, so called. Whilst a leprous, ulcer-eaten Senator and Ex-Governor congratulates his associate blackguards, and the country on the change !

God of the ruined and the desolate !—Was ever a people so fallen before ? Men of the North ! Men of the South ! Americans ! Countrymen ! Fellow-slaves !—Awake ! Arise ! Shake off your lethargy, and face the Truth ! Give the hellions who've wrought the horrid change a little longer lease of power, and no Gabriel in all the wide universe, though he should split his mighty tooter, can ever sound a blast powerful enough to resurrect us from the tenfold political death and damnation to which we're doomed ! Cease your dastardly truckling and yielding to the death deserving conspirators who have usurped the government ! Cease your infamous temporizing, your cringing and your fawning ! Set your face, like stubborn steel, against them and all their accursed schemes !

Remember that they are your enemies—the enemies of the Republic—enemies of the Constitution—sworn foes of liberty—foes of God, and of common humanity !—Encouraging them, "conciliating" them, is tampering with your own destruction ! They must be overthrown, annihilated, or you, we, and our country are eternally undone !

Did Stanton Commit Suicide?

The LaCrosse Democrat still persists in its assertion that Edwin M. Stanton committed suicide. It says:

He died in the third story of a house. No one was allowed to see the corpse. He was not laid in state, as the head of the War Department should have been—as other men of prominence are. He died, and was kept from sight. And none of those who called to see the remains of the "great statesman" could obtain a view of the corpse. In vain did his friends urge that the body be laid in state in the War Department. His grave clothes were made to cover up his face. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and that church denies to suicides graves under its prayers and protection. And to have made known the manner of his death would have been the casting him out from church rites and Christian burial. And this would have had great political effect, and so a consultation, called at 11 o'clock at night, was held, and it was decided that the truth must not be known.

And, again, why was his body taken up quietly the week after interment and another put in its place ? Simply that the manner of his death might never be proven.

Trial of Rev. Horace Cooke.

The Rev. Horace Cooke is to be placed on trial before the Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in New York, for his elopement with Miss Johnson, which created so much sensation a few months back. The "Times" says : Mr. Cook will not put the Conference to the trouble even of appointing a committee of investigation, but will frankly acknowledge his crime and cast himself entirely upon the mercy of his judges. This will probably result only in his suspension from performing ministerial functions. The case is still regarded with interest in the Methodist Church, many of whose members believe that Cooke was insane at the time of his flight from the city.

A nice young man in New Orleans ran away with and married the supposed daughter of a highly respectable lady and came back for the lady's blessing, which was freely given, together with the information that the girl was not her daughter, but a quadroon servant girl. He said it was a swindle, and left for parts unknown.

A Chicago politician has failed to recover on a note given him by his rival to keep out of the canvass. The court decides such a contract against the public morals.

When Yates said in the Senate, the other day, that he had taken "a second sober thought," everybody fell to wondering when he took the first one.

A Mother's Sorrow.

A company of ladies assembled in a parlor, were one day talking about their different troubles. Each one had something to say about her own trials. But there was one of the company, pale and sad looking, who for a while said nothing.

Suddenly rousing herself she said :

"My friends, you don't any of you know what trouble is."

"Will you please, Mrs. Gray," said the kind voice of one who knew her story, "tell the ladies what you call trouble ?"

"I will if you desire it ; in the words of the Prophet, I am one who hath seen affliction."

"My parents were well off, and my girlhood was surrounded by all the comforts of life. Every wish of my heart was gratified, and I was cheerful and happy.

At the age of nineteen I married one whom I loved more than all the world besides. Our home was retired ; but the sun never shone on a lovelier spot, or a happier household. Years rolled on peacefully. Five lovely children sat around our table, and a little curly head still nestled in my bosom. One night about sundown a fierce black storm came up. For many hours the rain poured down incessantly.—Morning dawned, but still the elements raged. The whole country around us was overflowed. The little stream near our dwelling became a foaming torrent. Before we were aware of it our house was surrounded by water. I managed with my baby to reach a little elevated spot, where the thick foliage of a few wide spreading trees afforded some protection, while husband and sons strove to save what they could of our property. At last a fearful surge swept away my husband, and he never rose again. Ladies, no one ever loved a husband more ; but that was not trouble.

"Presently my sons saw their danger, and a struggle for life was the only consideration. They were as brave, loving boys as ever blessed a mother's heart, and I watched their efforts to escape with such agony as only a mother can feel. They were so far off that I could not speak to them, but I could see them closing nearer and nearer to each other, as their island grew smaller and smaller.

"The swollen river raged fearfully around the huge trees. Dead branches, upturned trunks, wrecks of houses, drowning cattle, and masses of rubbish, all went floating past. My boys waved their hands to me and pointed upward. I knew it was their farewell signal, and you, mothers, can imagine my anguish. I saw them perish—all perish ! Yet that was not trouble.

"I hugged my babe close to my heart and when the water rose to my feet I climbed into the lower branches of the tree, and so kept retiring before it till the hand of God stayed the waters that they should go no further. I was saved. All my worldly possessions were swept away, all my earthly hopes blighted. Yet that was not trouble.

"My babe was all I had left on earth. I labored day and night to support him and myself, and sought to train him in the right way ; but as he grew older, evil companions won him away from me. He ceased to care for his mother's counsels ; he would sneer at her kind entreaties and agonizing prayers. He became fond of drinking. He left my humble roof, that he might be unrestrained in his evil ways. At last, one night, when heated by wine, he took the life of a fellow creature. He ended his days on the gallows ; God had filled my cup of sorrow before ; now it ran over. That was trouble, my friends, such as I hope the Lord in mercy may spare you from ever knowing."

Boys, girls, can you bear to think that you might bring such sorrow on your dear father or mother ? If you would not, be on your guard against the GIANT, INTEMPERANCE.

Let wine and intoxicating liquors alone. Never touch them.

Wilmington Presbytery.

WHITEVILLE, N. C. April 15, 1870.

Dear Journal:—According to promise I write a brief abstract of the proceedings of Wilmington Presbytery up to the adjournment of the forenoon session to-day.

The Presbytery met at 12 o'clock, M., on yesterday. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. H. B. Burr, of your city, from Hebrews IX 15, after which the Presbytery was called to order by Rev. D. B. Black, Moderator, and its sessions opened with prayer.

The roll was called, when the following Ministers answered to their names, viz :

Revs. D. B. Black, H. A. Monroe, S. C. Alexander, N. Y. Graves, S. H. Isler, L. McKinnon, A. McFayden, James Kelly and H. B. Burr, who has not been a member but was received as such after the usual examination ou yesterday.

Elders present: Messrs. John C. Wooten, W. J. Carr, W. H. G. Beatly, Charles H. Robinson, Jno. C. McMillan, B. F. Grady, Jr., James Garrison, Bryan Whitfield, N. F. Harriss, E. N. Robinson and C. T. Murphy.

After the organization was completed the Rev. N. Y. Graves was elected Moderator and the Rev. S. H. Isler, and Elder W. J. Boney were elected temporary Clerks.

Minutes of last meeting read, when the Presbytery took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

At 3 P. M. the Presbytery resumed labor when the Moderator appointed the following committess :

Religious Exercises—Rev. N. A. Monroe and Elder N. T. Harriss.

Session Records—Rev. James Kelly and Elder J. C. Wooten.

Minutes General Assembly—Elders B. F. Grady, Jr., and Chas. H. Robinson.

Sys. Benevolence—Rev. L. McKinnon and Elder C. T. Murphy.

Sabbath Schools—Rev. N. A. Monroe and J. C. McMillan.

Treasurer pro tem.—Elder Chas. H. Robinson.

A letter was received from Mr. S. Henry Bell, now at Davidson College, with a certificate accompanying, from the Concord Presbytery, recommending him to this Presbytery as a candidate for the Ministry, when, on motion, he was received under care of this Presbytery. The Moderator appointed as committee on Treasurers Report Elders C. T. Murphy and James Garrason. The time and place of holding the next Sessions of the Presbytery was taken up when Goldsboro was chosen as the place and Saturday before the first Sabbath in October next the time for the meeting of the next Session of Presbytery.

A letter was received from the Brethren at Kinston, N. C., praying this Presbytery to organize them into a church at that place to be under the care of this Presbytery. A committee was appointed with regard to the matter. Revs. S. C. Alexander and Luther McKinnon were elected Trustees on part of this Presbytery for Davidson College.

The account for contingent expenses due Synod was allowed.

The account of the North Carolina Presbyterian was allowed.

EVENING SESSION.

Resumed labor at 7½ o'clock.

Reports from committees were read until 8 o'clock, when a sermon was preached by Rev. L. McKinnon, from Luke XXIV-39.

After services the Presbytery heard Church reports until adjournment.

FRIDAY MORNING, April 15.

Presbytery met at 8½ o'clock.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Revs. H. L. Singleton, C. Shaw and James M. Sprunt, also Elders Robert McKenzie and Alex. Sprunt appeared in the Presbytery and took their seats.

FIRST ORDER.

The reading of the reports of the Agent of Sustentation, (Rev. H. L. Singleton). This report created a spirited and lengthy discussion, and occupied the morning session until adjournment.

ELDER.

P. S.—We find here large and generous hospitality and every attention we could wish or desire. They have corn, wine, oil and every sort of good thing to tempt the appetite and taste.

Chief Justice Chase on the Fifteenth Amendment—"Real Rights of any State Not Impaired."

In response to an invitation to attend a ratification celebration of the fifteenth amendment at Cincinnati, Chief Justice Chase has written a letter, which is given below:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1870.

"Accept my thanks for the invitation tendered on behalf of the colored people of Cincinnati to attend the celebration. My duties will not permit me to be present except by good will and wishes.

"Almost a quarter of a century has passed since some of you probably heard me declare (May, 1845,) that 'all legal distinctions between individuals of the same country, founded on any such circumstances as origin and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty; that true democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin, or the place of nativity, or any other similar circumstances of condition; and that the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise is incompatible with true democratic principles.'

"I congratulate you that these principles have been at length made a part of the supreme law of the land. Many, no doubt, would have been glad, as I should have been, if the great work consummated by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment could have been accomplished, through the States, through the amendment of the State constitutions; but the delays and uncertainties prejudicial to every interest inseparable from that mode of proceeding seemed to necessitate the course actually adopted. Nor does the amendment impair the real rights of any State. It leaves the whole regulation of suffrage to the whole people of each State, subject only to the fundamental law that the right of no citizen to vote shall be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It is to be hoped that each State will so conform its constitution and laws to this fundamental law that no occasion may be given for legislation by Congress. But the best vindication of the wisdom as well as the justice of the amendment must be found in the conduct of the large class of citizens whom you represent. On the occasion to which I have referred I ventured to say that the best way to insure the peaceful dwelling together of the different races is the cordial reciprocation of benefits, and not the mutual infliction of injuries.

"I cannot now give you better counsel than I offered then. 'Go forward, having perfect faith in your own manhood, in God's providence, adding to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge patience, and to patience temperance, and to temperance brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity.'—Why not signalize your rejoicings in the rights secured under the fifteenth amendment by urging upon Congress the prompt removal of all political disabilities imposed upon our fellow-citizens by the fourteenth amendment, so that through universal suffrage and universal amnesty, peace, good will and prosperity may be established throughout our country? Every good man must rejoice in the progress which the colored citizens of the United States have made in education, in religious culture, and in the general improvement of their condition. Every good man must earnestly desire their continued and accelerated progress in the same direction ; all public and private interests will be promoted by it, and it will insure at no distant day the cordial recognition of their rights, even from those of their fellow-citizens who have most earnestly opposed them. No man can now be found who would restore slavery. A few years hence, if the colored men are wise, it will be impossible to find a man who will avow himself in favor of denying or abridging their right to vote.

"S. P. CHASE."

This surely is not right. So careless have we been of the Confederate dead buried at Gettysburg that there is a widespread feeling in the South, which has found expression in a mournful cry, that her dead ought to be brought back to less inhospitable soil. Now, that the South should wish to have within her bosom the ashes of those who died for her is perfectly just. This even they who will not give those dead the credit of patriotic motives can hardly deny. But it is discreditable to the North that we should wreak our vengeance on those who have expiated their "fault" or "mistake" or "crime" by their deaths. And what is it but wreaking vengeance on corpses, when those in charge of the Gettysburg Cemetery say that "their charter only provides for the interment of the remains of those who died in the defence of the Union." But no civilized nation would hesitate to do honor to its gallant enemies—no, not even the Cossack. The ladies of the South, the soldiers of the South—among them their chief—are gathering their mites to bring these ashes of their dead home. It will be a lasting disgrace if we do not render it unnecessary.—*N. Y. World.*

The Late General Pender.

PEA RIDGE, March 29th.

Editors Hillsboro Recorder:—I see from several papers that the grave of our beloved Colonel of the old 13th N. C. Troops is not properly cared for, and some of said papers recommend a Monument to be placed upon it. Well Messrs. Editors I have no doubt that all of "the Boys" who were under his command and are living to-day will contribute freely for said monument.

It is weakness in human nature probably, but all of his men loved Gen. Pender, and we still reverence his memory and all are willing to give of our ability, to keep his memory fresh in the hearts of his men and in the memory of their children after we have passed away. He was kind to all *good* soldiers, and as to *bad* soldiers it fell to his lot to have but few. In sickness his first thoughts were for his men—in providing all the comforts that were to be had in the Confederate States, no Colonel was equal to him. Well do I recollect when our good soldiers were stricken down by the hand of death, how freely the tears would roll down the cheek of our dear Colonel. We all loved Gen. Pender and we could not help it. God bless the man, he is gone it is true from among us forever but his memory will never, no never die while we live. So let the subscription start.

Yours,
SAM.

General Robert E. Lee.

General Robert E. Lee sailed on the steamer Nick King last Tuesday, to visit the grave of his father, General Harry Lee, ("Light Horse Harry,") situate at Dungeness, Cumberland Island, on the coast of Georgia.

General Harry Lee was, during the winter of 1817-'18, at the West Indies for his health. He sailed from Nassau on the ship Betsy for Savannah on the 10th of February, 1818.

Instead of landing at Savannah he only reached Cumberland Island, where he was received by Mrs. Shaw, the daughter of General Greene, at the last home of his beloved commander and friend.

He died soon after his arrival, on the 25th of March, 1818. It was doubtless a consolation to him, as he could not reach his home, to have his last hours soothed by the tender care of the daughter of one so much revered, and to know that his remains would be placed by the side of his comrade in arms.

One incident of his death is worth recording, as showing how his veneration for Washington and his fondness for expressing it clung to him to the last. A surgical operation was proposed, as offering some hope of prolonging his life.—The surgeon urging this resort, his patient put an end to the discussion by saying : "My dear sir, were the great Washington alive and here, and joining you in advocating it, I would still resist."

Dungeness is now the property of Mr. William Nightengale, a grandson of General Greene, and whose guest General Lee is at the present time. This letter will probably return to Savannah by the end of the week, and remain here until the time arrives for his departure for Virginia. So our Florida freinds, who have expressed such anxiety to greet the old hero, will probably be disappointed, unless they come to Savannah.—Savannah *Republican.*

A Most Singular Case.

For several years past a Mrs. Michaux has lived in a house on Main street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, with no one else but a brother, who has been for years a harmless lunatic. Nothing had been seen of either of them for several days until Saturday morning, when the chimney of an adjoining house caught fire and in the excitement a negro man ran in the house to give the alarm. He found, on entering the chamber, Mrs. Michaux on the bed, dead, and her brother lying by her side almost starved to death. On being interrogated he said his sister had been asleep for two weeks. She had evidently been dead for some time, although there was no decomposition of the body, which appeared to be almost mummified. It is hardly probable that she starved to death, as eighteen dollars in United States currency was found in the house. Two calves in the yard and several chickens had died from starvation. She was about fifty years of age, and is said to have been very eccentric and to have had no intercourse with those around her. The brother was taken to the station-house to be taken care of, and the coroner notified of the death of the old lady.

Richmond *Enquirer.*

Prize-Fighting Broken Up.

NEW HAVEN, April 12.

The prize-fight announced to come off at Charles Island, near Milford, was broken up to-day by the State militia, under General Merwin, of Governor Jewell's staff and Sheriff Hotchkens, of New Haven county. Kerrigan, one of the principals, was arrested, together with Maloy and Edge, who were to fight in the same ring and about ninety roughs are now in jail in this city. The crowd sacked many houses in Milford, robbed people in the streets, and was a more desperate gang than ever before left New York. Military companies acted promptly, and at one time a severe fight was imminent.

Wouldn't Forney like to get hold of a thing like this in North Carolina.

A Western journal hits the nail on the head when it says: "The people don't care so much about polygamy in Utah. They want their taxes reduced."

A Texas Democratic journal warns its party not to exhibit any Democratic tendencies for fear that Congress will begin to talk of reconstructing the State over again.

New York has 5,000 vagrant children who never attend school.

Chicago expects to be the most populous city in the Union in 1890.

Only two hundred and forty French soldiers now survive Waterloo.

Five hundred corner loafers were arrested in Philadelphia Saturday.

MARRIED,

On the 12th day of April, 1870, at the residence of H. H. Powell, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., Capt. B. B. GUION, of Edgecombe county and Miss REBECCA A. POWELL, of Wake county.

April 14th, 1870, at Wilmington, N. C., by Rev. J. C. Hiden, Mr. DANIEL W. HEATH, of Richmond, Va., to Miss ELIZABETH ANN HARVEL of Wilmington, N. C.

DIED,

At his residence in Scotland Neck, Halifax county, North Carolina, on Friday, the 8th of April, JOHN ANTHONY.

In this city, yesterday morning (April 15th), infant daughter of J. G. and Albertine Bulcken.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

No Great Things after All.

It seems to be the opinion of some Radical progressives that the great men of a former era were no such great things after all. According to a Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, one Gen. Fitz Henry Warner, and Mr. Speaker Blaine of the House of Representatives, quite demolished at a dinner party in Washington the exaggerated reputations of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. "I wonder how these old pumps would be received nowadays?" quoth one of these magnificent Radical swells. "With awe at first," was the reply, "then disgust, and eventually ridicule. The feature of to-day is a lack of reverence. We laugh down pretension." This is exquisite! What pretenders those "old pumps" were, compared with Mr. Speaker Blaine and General Fitz Henry Warner!

It is quite the fashion among the Radical giants, says the Baltimore *Statesman*, to look upon all men and all events before the late war, as antediluvian, as before the flood, to use their favorite phrase, and therefore not to be compared to the men and things of the present era. The flood in Noah's time was considered a curse instead of a blessing, but no doubt that too was an old fogy notion. Well, our political ark has got through our deluge, and let us all be thankful, though the number of apes, reptiles and vermin it has brought ashore, is out of all proportion to the national and righteous of its cargo.

Northern Republicanism—Southern Radicalism.

While Senators Lewis, of Virginia, and Pool of North Carolina, and their fellow Southern renegades of the Senate and House are earnestly endeavoring to stir up prejudices against their section and people, and aiding to perpetuate tyranny in Georgia, to procure military interference in North Carolina and reconstruction in Tennessee, HORACE GREELEY, who has done more to advance the Republican party than any one man, is daily advising an opposite course. Southern men advocate harsh and oppressive measures against their own people in the Halls of Congress, while this Northern editor pleads for kindness and sympathy and justice for them.

In a late issue of the New York *Tribune*, the following are the closing paragraphs of a powerful editorial upon this subject:

There are still heart-burnings at the South.—There are men who lament the downfall of the Confederacy, and do not love the flag of the Union. Proscription and disfranchisement are the aliment whereon their morbid feelings subsist. They are (in effect) patents of nobility in the eyes of a class respectable in numbers and strong by social position. To say of a Southron, "He cannot vote: He is forbidden to hold office," is to invest him with a peculiar and often envied distinction. His children take up the quarrel which a mistaken policy fastens upon him; they are trained to hate the Government which brands him as unworthy the rights of a citizen, and to detest the race with whose enfranchisement his proscription is in their minds identified. We can never have genuine peace while we still hold many thousands as virtual prisoners of war.

Let us close the contest! Let those who are gladly triumphant be wisely magnanimous. Let us shut the temple of Janus, and proclaim to all mankind that we have forgotten that we were lately enemies and remember only that we were formerly brethren. Let us fill the ranks of loyalty by effacing all pretext for further disloyalty. Let the world rejoicingly note that, as the blood of no prostrate foe stains [our triumph, no vindictive feeling lingers in our hearts—that we conquered, not for a party, a caste, a section, but for all humanity. Let us have Peace!

Tariff and Taxes.

There does not seem to be interest enough felt in these great questions to press forward the tariff bill now before Congress. But about ten of the fifty printed pages of which it is composed have been discussed as yet. Correspondents of Radical papers speak sneeringly of the talk upon the wearisome tariff, and jokingly report that the introduction of the subject in due order is the signal for the general scattering of members. The people's necessities are trifled with, and their vital interests neglected for measures of party importance and personal plunder. Days and weeks are wasted in worse than idle debates upon reconstruction, admission of Southern representatives, loyalty and rebellion and polygamy in Utah. Millions of money is voted for party purpose. Bodies of land comprising an area of territory greater than the original thirteen States are granted to private corporations. Every thing is attended to but what vitally touches the situation of the country. Yet we hear no complaint. Even the people suffering from the injustice and enormity of the taxes, and the delay and neglect of Congress, pay their taxes promptly and ungrudgingly. Hardly a protest is uttered against the improper and offensive mode of collection, or against that which is needless, extravagant and inquisitorial. Never did people of any country pay such taxes as do ours so willingly and so uncomplainingly.

It has been given out that the proposed tariff bill would reduce duties as near as possible to the basis of a revenue tariff, while in fact either directly or by a change of classification in the articles, the rates upon necessaries of life have been really increased. One after another the recommendations of the Committee on Ways and Means are adopted by the House. Almost every member desires to have a higher duty placed upon some article to suit his personal or local wants, and a "Ring" is thus formed by which the protectionists are able to engraft their views upon the Tariff, and the manufacturing monopolies of the Eastern States are thus sustained, and continue a drain upon the industry and business of the country.

The people are beginning to feel the pressure of taxes levied only to protect monopolies, to enrich individuals and to perpetuate party power. Business is cramped by the consumption of capital to pay taxes; by the uncertainty and the absorption of the margin in legitimate enterprises; by the cost of labor arising from the cost of living. The fancied wrongs of the blacks and the certain danger to the Radical party in the Southern States, have cost so much in time and consideration in Congress, and in money from the Treasury, that the business of the country has become paralyzed, and all other interests have felt the shock. The prejudices which permitted and sanctioned these outrages are dying out, and self-interest, if no nobler feelings are involved, is healing the wounds of the war. The tariff and taxes are beginning to engross popular attention, and are assuming the position of the most important issues before the people. Congress will be compelled to substitute them as matters of consideration instead of consuming time listening to the malicious falsehoods of Governor Bullock or the blood-and-thunder proclamations of Governor Holden. The people will demand that attention shall be paid to the business necessities of the country, and that legislation shall conform itself to their wishes and welfare.

Radical Political Matters.

The friends of Mr. Heaton, present representative from the Second Congressional District, are filling the papers with recommendations for his renomination. His talents, usefulness and industry are paraded with a ridiculous fervor and partiality that demonstrate they fear his defeat by some negro or white native. O'Hara, the West India negro, who Heaton has had appointed to some position in Washington, is out in a formal address to the Republicans of the District in Heaton's favor.—Evidently there is a "nigger in the woodpile," or is it Brogden?

The Radicals of Granville recommend R. W. Lassiter, Esq., of that county for Congress, long term. In Wake the County Convention recommend "Hon. James H. Harris" (colored) "as the nominee of the Republican party of the Fourth Congressional District, as their candidate for Congress, for the long term." The following resolution was introduced by Sheriff Lee, but afterwards withdrawn:

Resolved, That the delegates from Wake county are instructed to cast their votes for Richard C. Badger for the short term, if the gentleman wishes to have his name used for that position.

Mr. Badger was appointed one of the delegates to the Radical State Convention. Last year he was the Secretary of the Conservative State Executive Committee, and denounced Radicalism and Radical leaders most bitterly. We do not suppose the change in Mr. Badger's political sentiments has been attended by much mental or pecuniary sacrifice, which, of course, will be some consolation to his friends.

The Radical County Convention of Stanly does not approve the course of the last Legislature and will not support any man for office at the ensuing August election who will not do all he can to curtail the fees allowed by law.

Beauties of our Legislature—Collection of Taxes.

We desire to call attention to the following conflicting sections in the "Act to provide for the Collection of Taxes" passed at the recent session of the Legislature, to show how utterly impossible it is for the people or the officers to comply with the law. Our legislators were so much engaged in defrauding the State by huge railroad appropriations, in purchasing penitentiary lands, and in securing charters and in the passage of acts for personal ends that questions of real importance were sadly neglected.

Section 25 of the act says "All taxes *shall be due* on the first day of July in each year." Section 27 reads "Whenever the taxes shall be due and unpaid, the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect them as follows." Here follows the usual authority to seize and sell property.

Now see the provisions of this same act looking to a compliance with the foregoing sections:

Section 20. The County Commissioners shall cause to be made out two copies of the tax lists of each township, as revised and settled by them, according to a form to be furnished to them by the Auditor of the State. Such form shall show in different columns the amount due by each tax payer to the State and to the county; one of said copies shall remain in the office of the Clerk of the Commissioners, the other shall be delivered to the Sheriff on or before the *second Monday in July* in each year, &c.

Section 26. The Sheriff in person or by deputy, shall constantly attend at the Court House of his county *during the month of September* for the purpose of receiving taxes; he shall also in like manner attend at least one day after the second Monday of July, at some place in each township, of which twelve days notice shall be given by advertisement at three or more public places in the township.

It is hard to reconcile these conflicting sections, and the evident want of attention to such important matters is a serious reflection upon the members of the Legislature.

Taxes *shall* be due on the first of July, and when due and unpaid the Sheriff *shall immediately* proceed to collect by seizure or levy and sale. Yet the official list need not come into the possession of the Sheriff until the second Monday of July, and he is not required to attend at the Court House to receive the taxes until September, two months after he is required to force the collection of unpaid taxes. Such are some of the beauties of legislation under the "new order of things."

Protection.

During the discussion upon the Tariff bill in the House a few days since Mr. BROOKS, of New York, after showing from tables prepared by Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., that blankets now pay a duty of from 117 to 312 per cent., wished to add a provision that no duty on blankets should be over 100 per cent. This simple act of justice to the people of the country and strike at the wool grower and woolen manufacturer was promptly rejected, and Mr. SCHENCK, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, threatened to show that the amendment was a "slur," or in other words, that blankets did not pay a duty of 100 per cent.

To show what the tax really is and what the poor man is obliged to pay to the wool monopolist of the country the New York *World* has investigated the facts and figures in regard to this question of blankets. That paper publishes a statement of prices of blankets from Messrs. THOMAS COOK, SON & WORMALD, in Dewsbury, England, which states the price of low superior blankets, No. 21, to be 1s. 9½d. per pound.

We will now show what the proposed duty amounts to:

Six pounds of blankets, at 1s. 9½d., 10s. 7½d.; or in dollars, $2 57 gold. Duty on 6 pounds, at 30 cents a pound, $1 80; ad valorem duty of 35 per cent. on $2 57, 90 cents—making a total duty of $2 70 gold, or 105 per cent.

Mr. BROOKS's endeavor to modify the duty on blankets to 100 per cent. is, therefore, neither a slur nor a myth, but has all the foundation in fact and figures. It is well known that we do not get any revenue from blankets, and that this speciality, this poor man's luxury, is a monopoly in the hands of a few blanket wolves in Massachusetts. Well, then, the above blankets could be sold to the consumer in New York, if no duty was on them, for the following price, viz:

1 pair blankets, 6 lbs.. English cost (gold)..	$2 57
Charges and profit—30 per cent.	77
Gold price	$3 34
Add premium—12½	42
Currency price	$3 76

The price of a similar, nay, not as good a blanket, made here, is 85 cents currency per pound; it therefore follows that six-pound blankets cost in New York $5 10.

The hard-working man, the poor man, who has always the most children—the poor family to whom a blanket is a luxury for ten hours during the twenty-four—pays to monopoly wolves $1 34 more for his six pounds of blanket than otherwise he would have to pay, *not* because the revenue is enriched thereby, but solely because Massachusetts monopolists demand and obtain this legal robbery from an oppressive Congress. We defy the monopolist oppressors of the people and a pliant Congress to deny the above facts, and denounce the enactment as unjust and unconstitutional.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—The following letter from a friend on Upper Black River (Franklin township) contains an interesting statement of the singular discovery of several old gun barrels in the trunk of a tree, supposed to have been there since the old Revolutionary war. The letter will be read with interest.

BLACK RIVER, April 13th 1870.

Messrs Editors:—On Monday, the 21st of March two negroes, Ben and Bradley Robinson, were engaged in sawing wood at the landing near my residence. While trimming the way for the saw in the trunk of a tree their axe struck an iron substance near the outer surface.—On examination six large gun barrels were found imbedded in the trunk, and have probably been there ever since the Revolution, say over ninety years. On yesterday Sandy Robinson, a negro, while grubbing in my field, about two hundred yards distant from the above mentioned landing, dug up three gun barrels of the same character of those just mentioned, all of which I have in my possession. Sandy grubbed the remainder of the day with redoubled zeal, buoyed by the expectation of turning up every minute gold or silver; but up to this writing he has sadly failed in finding the treasure he so eagerly craved.

DANIEL ROBINSON.

Corruption.

The Raleigh *Standard* seems desirous of keeping the many frauds committed upon the Treasury of this State out of the coming canvass. It upbraids Conservative papers and speakers for dragging these things before the people which should be settled in the courts of law. And besides it contends that if Watts and Littlefield and Sheriff Lee were corrupt, that others, not Republicans, are even more implicated than these named. We care not who may be involved in the exposure. Honest men are not, nor can a party in no way responsible for the reckless appropriations and more reckless issue of the bonds, and their dishonest manipulations, be held responsible for the acts of individuals. Whether Swepson calls himself a Democrat or Republican matters little. Neither party is responsible for the private character of the individuals who compose their ranks. But who is responsible for his *official* conduct? Who made him President of a great railroad? Who placed seven millions of bonds in his possession? Who permitted him to retire from the Presidency without even filing an account, when it was known that he was using the bonds of the railroad for corrupt purposes in Florida? Who is responsible for the election of Littlefield as his successor, when it was known that he was interested with Swepson in his dishonest Florida transactions? Who placed him in this responsible official position when he came to this State with a bad character, and the foulest suspicion of corruption in connection with the Legislative "rings" blackened his name? Who made Watts a Judge and Lee a Sheriff? Who made Jones and Sloan Presidents of railroads, and what was their reputations?

What party is responsible for the acts of the Legislature? What party is responsible for our extravagant system of government? What party endorses the corrupt administration of Governor Holden?

How ridiculous it is to talk of individual short-comings—of attorneys and private agents, who may or may not have profited by the rascality of Radical officials. Such balderdash cannot deceive the people in regard to the responsibility of the rascality and corruption which have brought the State to the very verge of ruin. The people know full well who have increased the State debt so enormously, and squandered the proceeds of the bonds; who are responsible for the enormous cost of the State government, and the enormous taxes which increased debt and increased expenses make absolutely necessary. These are facts which cannot be hid from them.—These will be thrown in the face of every Radical candidate, and except where constituencies are blinded by prejudice and ignorance, will be sufficient to seal the doom of the party.

The *Standard* cannot frighten any one away from meeting the issues which the corruptions of its party *officials* present to the people, because it pretends to implicate *individuals* not of its party. Even if its intimations are reduced to proof it matters little. No party, as we have said, can be held responsible for the acts of individuals. But for the conduct of officials, for the enactment of bad laws, for extravagant and corrupt legislation, for a costly system of government, for heavy taxation, we can and do hold the party controlling political affairs responsible, and the people will so decide in August.

Beauties of "Protection."

The discussion of the tariff bill now before Congress has presented the beauties of "protection" in a very clear light. The fundamental idea of "protection" is to prevent the importation of cheap foreign articles, so as to force the people to buy the dear home-made commodities, and thus to compel the consumers, the mass of the people, to pay high prices for the benefit of the "protected" few. To show how small a portion both of the capital and people of the country are protected, we take the following from Commissioner Wells' report:

PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

Cotton manufactures	$ 71,500,000
Woolen manufactures	66,000,000
Iron production, pig and bar	119,950,000
Leather manufactures	222,600,000
Total	$480,050,000

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Cotton manufactures	125,000
Woolen manufactures	90,000
Iron production	115,000
Leather manufactures	180,000
Total	510,000

UNPROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture	$3,282,950,000
Railway service	360,000,000
Fisheries	100,000,000
Total	$3,742,950,000

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Agriculture	6,315,000
Railway service and fisheries	22,000
Total	6,655,000

This does not give the whole case; for in addition to this there are one million skilled artisans—machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons—and nearly five millions of common laborers who receive no protection, increasing the number of unprotected persons to nearly twelve millions against the half million who are protected. Such facts require no comment, except upon the popular idiocy and folly which allows them to continue.

Take a few items in illustration of the operation of the present tariff, presented in the discussion: On spool cotton the people are compelled to pay four millions of dollars as the difference between the "protected" American price and that which it could be bought for in Europe. Of this only nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars are collected by the Government in the way of revenue. The remainder goes to the Massachusetts and Connecticut cotton manufacturers. On iron and steel only ten million dollars go to the Government for duties, but one hundred thousand dollars find their way to the pockets of the wealthy iron-mongers, who are principally in Pennsylvania. Salt is a heavy article. It is protected by the freight charges to the extent of one hundred per cent. But that is not enough, and one hundred and eight per cent. is levied in addition upon the industry of the country. When the whole list is gone over it will be found that for the one hundred and eighty million dollars that we collect from customs the people have to pay five hundred million dollars to the protected classes. This makes the tax, in fact, six hundred and eighty million dollars instead of one hundred and eighty million dollars.

The returns show that on tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, articles of universal use, the people are taxed in the way of duties no less than fifty-five million dollars a year. These articles, in the time of the Democratic ascendancy, were mainly free, and subject to no duties. Now three-fourths of all the money that was then deemed necessary to support the Government is collected from them. In the meantime the bonds are not taxed, from which we ought to derive nearly as much revenue—if they were taxed as other property is—as we derive from the indispensables in every family's use above mentioned. All efforts to reform these gross abuses and to equalize taxation are persistently opposed by the Radical leaders, and they will continue as long as Radicalism rules.

DEDICATION OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH. We are pleased to be able to state that the arrangements for this service are nearly completed. There will be two sermons, the one in the morning (of Sunday, May 1st) by Dr. E. T. Winkler, of Charleston, S. C., and that at night by Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of Raleigh, N. C., a collegemate of the present Pastor of the Baptist Church here.

Dr. Winkler preached the inaugural sermon before the Southern Baptist Convention at Macon, Ga., last May. The sermon was regarded as a most masterly effort, and was published in various papers, religious and secular, throughout the South.

No preacher in the denomination stands higher than Dr. Winkler. His reputation as a polished and accomplished orator will draw a large number of people from various directions.

Dr. Pritchard's reputation is already established here, and his name is a guaranty for a good sermon.

Our Baptist friends may congratulate themselves on securing two such speakers.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass., in another column.

This company is the oldest and largest watch manufacturing company in the United States, and their watches are so well known that little need be said as to their merits. The company desire specially to caution the public against buying swiss watches bearing colorable imitations of the trade marks of Waltham Watches. On the dial of the watches made by the Waltham Company, the words "American Co." is plainly marked.

Local dealers are everywhere supplied with these watches, (the company declining to retail under any circumstances) and as they are sold at moderate profits purchasers are referred to local dealers everywhere. †

IS IT NOT STRANGE?—The members of the General Assembly of both parties will remember, that near the close of the session, a bill passed both Houses by a strong vote, compelling all Insurance Companies doing business in this State, not incorporated in the United States, to deposit one half of their premiums in the State to indemnify policy-holders. The bill never reached the office, we learn, of the Secretary of State. What has become of it?—Does any one know? The bill was engrossed and enrolled, it is understood, but what became of it afterwards is a matter of doubt.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Eugenie's tobacco ration is ten cigarettes per day.

Rocky Point vs. Rocky Mount.

Messrs. Editors: We see it proposed in the JOURNAL of yesterday to change the name of one of these stations, and "not to appear selfish," the writer proposes a change in the name of Rocky Point. As a further reason for this *very unselfish proceeding*, it is stated that Rocky Mount is the older station. This is a mistake.—Rocky Point is the oldest station on the road above Wilmington. Rocky Point was a station before the road was built to Rocky Mount. We can not endorse the very unselfish attitude your correspondent would place us in. We are partial to the name of Rocky Point. It is the name not only of the station, but of a large district of country around and near the station, remarkable for its great fertility and rapidly growing importance; and not least remarkable for an intelligent and thrifty population, strongly attached to the name, who would not see it doffed because people are sometimes careless and mismark or misplace goods. ROCKY POINT.

As we expected our article regarding the change in name of one of these two stations has provoked comment. Our friend, however, is in error in attributing the article to a correspondent; the views were expressed by us in a local editorial. We stated in that article that we believed Rocky Mount to be the oldest station. In this we since find that we were mistaken; but while Rocky Mount was a town of some importance before the road was built, Rocky point was not even so much as favored with the presence of a *warehouse* until since the war. What our correspondent says of the district of country around and the people, we heartily endorse, but he is mistaken in supposing that we wished the change in name to extend further than the mere station. And even in this he will see that we are not so *unselfish* as he sarcastically supposes; for we desire the station to be called "Asheton," in honor of the distinguished late President of the raad, a man towards whose memory the hearts of the whole people of this section warm. This is our proposition; and the convenience, and not carelessness, of people demand it.

Premium List for the Reconstructed Farmer.

The publishers of the *Reconstructed Farmer* have determined to offer liberal premiums for subscriptions to their magazine.

The premium list will embrace articles of household economy, every agricultural implement, improved machinery, mechanics' tools, &c.

The value of these premiums will be about equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of subscription money forwarded.

Persons wishing to undertake the work of canvassing for the *Farmer* may apply for blank subscription lists and receive written authority as authorized agents. They can select from the premium list at any time the articles they will receive.

The *Farmer* offers premiums for cash subscribers in value as follows, or cash premiums with ten per cent. deducted:

For one hundred subscribers,		$100 00
" Seventy-five	"	67 50
" Fifty	"	40 00
" Thirty five	"	17 50
" Ten	"	6 50
" Five	"	3 00

N. C. RAILROAD.—The President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad visited this city in a body last Wednesday on an inspection tour. They report the Road in good condition, an increase of business, and fine prospects for the future. We believe all acknowledge that the Road is well managed by Major Smith, and that with the same good management it will soon be a source of considerable profit to the Stockholders.—Charlotte *Democrat*.

STATE REVENUE DECISION.—The following decision has been made by the State Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, N. C., April 16, 1870.

B. Bryan, Esq., Sheriff of Edgecombe County:

Dear Sir:—I reply to your questions that in my opinion merchants do not pay under the new revenue law on purchases for the three months ending April 1st, 1870. See the proviso in section 8, Schedule C, of the new act.

2d. I think you should require merchants, &c., to give a sworn statement as required in section 15, Schedule B, of the act of 1869, of actual purchases for the twelve months preceding. If there be an excess above the estimated purchases heretofore made the tax should be as in the old act.

3d. I am of opinion that liquor dealers pay 2½ per cent. only on purchases of liquors as required in sections 10 and 11. Under rule 3 of the act of 1867 this is expressly stated. The rates have been changed since but this rule has not been modified.

You will notice in section 21 of the act of 1870 the $25 license to retail is stated to be in "addition to the tax imposed on purchases of liquors in this schedule," not "in addition to the taxes."

The reason why "liquor dealers" are specially mentioned in section 13 is that most liquor dealers sell other things besides liquors, and it is intended to remind Sheriffs that they too must be called on to list articles other than liquors under section 13.

Very respectfully,

D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

Raleigh *Standard*.

HARD ON LAFLIN.—Glancing over the local column of our cotemporary, the Greenville Expositor, the following article struck our eye, and it is really so good a rap at Bryon that we republish it, to let our readers know in what estimation he was held by the party to which he belongs. Stilley is exulting over his departure—but we will let Stilley speak for himself:

"Glancing over the names of the Executive Committee of Pitt we see that of Bryon Laflin heads the list. We are not able to say whether he will be continued or not; but do say; Thank God, the day of military despotism is past, and old and venerable citizens will no longer be insulted by a military escort. No longer will the general boast of his making one thousand dollars per month while the sons of toil can scarcely obtain bread. We have been informed that he has gone to New York. If so, it will be well for the place that now knows him to know him forever."

LOOK OUT FOR FIRE.—That poor idiotic boy, John Ledbetter, as the Governor reported him to the Legislature, whom he pardoned out of a twenty-five years term in the Penitentiary, but who, six days afterwards was arrested and put in jail in Orange for stealing, and then found to be a big, burly fellow, twenty-five years old, seems to have retained his suddenly improved condition of age and strength until Monday night last, when he broke jail and escaped, letting out several other convicted and unconvicted felons.

John is as stout, strong and bold a rascal as the Governor ever swore into his League at midnight by the ghastly light of acidified alchohol, and His Excellency ought to feel ashamed of that printed report about his boyish age and idiocy as as long as he lives.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washing Dirty Linen—The Prussian Mission—Department of Justice—Centralization of Power—Mrs. Lincoln—Petroleum Supplying the Place of Coal and Wood—Important Invention for Steamships and Steamboats—The Howard Investigation—Washington City Politics, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The caucus of Radical Senators which met yesterday to consider the difficulty between Senator Cole and Secretary Gorham, referred the matter back to the Committee having the matter in charge, with a request to arrange the matter amicably, in other words, to take it to some other laundry.

It is rumored that Mr. Bancroft wishes to come home from Berlin, and that Mr. Grinnell, Collector of New York, will be offered the Prussian mission.

The bill establishing a department of justice will be reported favorably upon by the Committee on Retrenchment. Mr. Jenckes, the author of the bill, is preparing a statement to be presented with the bill, in which he claims a considerable reduction of cost in the legal expenses of the Government. The bill provides for a department of justice of which the Attorney General shall be the head, with assistants, clerks and officers of various kinds. The conduct of all judicial proceedings in every department of the Government and the Attorney's of the United States to be under the control of the Attorney General. He is also to have charge of the prosecutions of all kinds in the different departments. This is simply a part of the plan to centralize all power in the Federal Government, and with this immense power in the hands of the law officer of the Government, he will be of essential use in assisting to carry out to its culmination the idea of Hamilton—a strong Government—which is now the design of New England.

Mrs. Lincoln has written a letter to President Grant, in which she states that she is in good health, but very much in need of assistance. The President will probably send the letter to the Committee on Pensions who have already agreed to report a bill giving her a liberal pension. She certainly is trying to make the most out of her husband's martyrdom.

The Bingham amendment is not causing half as much interest here just now as the operation of Whipple and Dickerson's liquid fuel machine, for running stationary engines, locomotives, smelting ores, and heating iron. This machine has been in practical operation at Duvall's foundry, Georgetown, running a thirty-horse power engine for the last four months, using no fuel but crude petroleum or shale oil. The machine is simple and the power immense. It consists of two wrought iron cylinders, one within the other, with a dome surmounting the outer one. The inside cylinder is a generator for conversion of the oil into gaseous vapor by the application of super-heated steam, which circulates freely through six hundred five-eighths inch copper tubes, one-fourth of an inch apart, connecting steam spaces at each end of the cylinder, thereby exposing the oil to the greatest practicable amount of heating surface and almost instantly converting it into gas or vapor, which passes through several tubes into the outer cylinder or gas-holder. From thence it passes by its own pressure into the dome, which is filled with elastic sponges, placed there for the purpose of ensuring a uniform flow of gas. Within these sponges is introduced another pipe by which super heated steam is brought in and there mixed, and thence conducted to the fire box under the boiler, where it supplies twenty-four gas burners. The gas is here lighted by the application of flame, the same as any other burners, producing, Professor Henry says, the most perfect combustion. These burners are of an inch in diameter and produce a degree of heat much more intense than either wood or coal, and sufficient to run a one hundred-horse power engine. The supply of gas is under the most perfect control of the engineer by means of stop-cocks, so that the utmost economy can be attained in the use of the oil, as is demonstrated by the fact that the engine is run without a particle of smoke or cinders in the smoke-stack. The mode of operating is to take the steam from the boiler by means of a pipe, passing it through a super-heater placed in the fire box, which raises the temperature of the steam to from 500 to 700 degrees. From thence it is conducted to the generator, where it vaporizes the oil which passes to the dome, mixes with the superheated steam there introduced, and is conducted back to the firebox by a common gas pipe for combustion. The novelty of this invention consists in bringing the requisite amount of hydrogen heat to vaporize the oil, thus avoiding carbonization, which always results from placing oil in contact with fire or furnace heat, and which has heretofore rendered all other inventions worthless. The method of uniting the gases or vapors and producing perfect combustion and the greatest economy in fuel are also novel. The inventors claim the saving in fuel to be fully one-half at the relative price of coal and oil. There being no sulphur in the flame it is claimed that the fire boxes, boilers and flues will last much longer in this machine than in an ordinary engine where coal is used. The machine having been used during the past four months, and at all times open to inspection and has been critically examined by many of the most experienced and distinguished engineers and scientists of the country. The inventors made a special occasion of introducing and exhibiting a new machine which had never been tested until it was put in operation in the presence of some forty distinguished persons assembled to witness it, among whom were Hon. J. P. Upsher, Hon. W. A. Randall, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Hon. James Hughes, Senors Ruiz, Oriado and Roderques, of Cuba, and Several engineers and scientific men. A complete revolution has been effected by this invention. Ocean steamships and river steamboats will now be enabled to carry their propeling power in a few barrels of petroleum or shale oil, at a cost of one half less than the bulky wood and coal they now carry. For smelting purposes it is the great *desideratum*, as such a terrible heat as is given by this process was never before generated. It will completely change the whole aspect of things as far as every kind of heat and steam power is concerned.—This simple and easily understood invention is looked upon by the scientific and practical gentlemen who have thoroughly examined it, as one of the greatest triumphs of this age of invention and discovery.

The Howard Investigation Committee, so far, have testimony to the effect that General Balloch, Treasurer of the Freedmen's Bureau, has drawn warrants on the United States Treasury in payment for the ground on which the Howard University is built to the amount of $114,000, and also payments to the contractor and builder of the University for very large amounts. Gen. Howard gave a large amount to the Young Men's Christian Association, and also to the new Congregational Church, but for the latter he received the bonds of the Church. There is somewhat of a mix in the purchase of the Barry farm and the protested notes of Mr. J. R. Elvans for whom Gen. Howard was endorser. And Gen. Howard's desire of the contractors to purchase material of Mr. Elvans so that he might get whole, he being endorser on Elvan's protested notes.—The examination being secret, but little news can be got but that little is not good for the benefit of General Howard's philanthropic character. Mr. Wood, who brought the charges against Gen. Howard, was yesterday refused a copy of the evidence and he is not pleased with the manner the examination was conducted, and intimates that whether so intended or not by the Committee, it has the appearance of a desire to avoid that searching investigation so unanimously demanded by the House.

The National Banks of Hartford are the last batch of protestors against the Funding Bill. They tell a most pitiful tale of the condition of the country and all it appears because the Banks are to change their securities and not make quite so much profit. General Spinner is daily in receipt of letters from Bank officers and bankers saying that the Funding Bill is sufficiently liberal to enable the banks to make a fair profit. But the Shylocks will succeed and the people will just in that proportion suffer.

This place has been remarkably dull for the past week, if we except the processions of the two wings of the Radical party, the Bowen and the anti-Bowenites. Last night the anti-Bowen crowd turned out ostensibly to celebrate the passage of the 15th amendment but really to strike terror to the Mayor and his myrmidoms. The fight is bitter and both parties equally *strong*, being composed mainly of negroes. "When black meets black then comes the tug of war." Several negroes were smashed over the sconce by their opponents with their lanterns but no serious damage was done to their caput.

The Ku-Klux Question in the Senate—Radical and Democratic Rule Compared.

In the Senate, Monday last, the Ku-Klux in Georgia being under discussion, and Mr. Howard having contended that, owing to the prevalence of lawlessness, the State should be kept under "loyal rule" for some time to come, Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, thus replied:

Mr. Abbott—The honorable Senator from Ohio denies that there are any Ku-Klux.

Mr. Thurman—No, sir, I do not deny any such thing. Your reconstruction acts were calculated to make Ku-Klux. I do not wonder that they did make Ku-Klux. After putting eight million people under the heel of military men, with power to try them by court-martial and military commission, and hang them, in plain violation of the constitution, and then putting a set of ignorant field negroes above all the intelligence of the white race, and using those instrumentalities to send men to the Senate of the United States and to the House of Representatives of the United States, and put them in the place of Governors and judges, men whose feet were hardly warm on the soil, I do not wonder it made Ku-Klux. I am not justifying the Ku-Klux.

Mr. Abbott—I think the Senator makes a very good defence of the Ku-Klux.

Mr. Thurman—The Senator may say so. I say that it is quite natural there should have been Ku-Klux. I am making no defence for them. But human nature is human nature, and you cannot trample out the impulses of the human heart by any laws you may make, not even by the code of Draco itself.

Sir, you put these States in the hands of the "loyal" men. You had Tennessee in the hands of the loyal men; you have had Louisiana in the hands of the loyal men; you have got every one of these States in the hands of the loyal men, and in addition to all this you have had the military to help you. Now why is it that you have not had law and order and peace? Why is it in these States thus governed by Radicalism there has been this anarchy which is spoken of? Is it because they were slave States? Let me call the attention of the Senate to the fact that there were three other slave States. There was Delaware, there was Maryland, and there was Kentucky. They have not been reconstructed; they have not been under the rule of the loyal men, according to the definition of loyalty on this floor; and yet, in all this broad land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Darien to the north pole, there have not been three more orderly States than Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. Under Democratic administration law and order prevail in them; property, life and liberty are safe. It ought to be so, for the spirit of Democracy is the spirit of obedience to constitution and to law. It is the very incarnation of peace, law and order, and the best thing you can do, Senators of the Republican party, the very best thing that could happen to restore law, order, peace, prosperity and happiness to that Southern country would be for Radicalism to abdicate there, and Democracy to be installed in power.

Who May be Members of the General Assembly.

The 14th amendment of the Constitution declares, "No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having previously taken oath," &c.

Such persons cannot, it is clear, be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, as the language of the amendment has it; but is he forbidden to be a Senator or Representative in a State Legislature?

The solution of this question depends upon whether such membership of a State Legislature is an office "under the State." Judge Reade, in Worth vs. Barnett, page 201 Phillips' Report, says it is not. His expression is "members of the Legislature are not officers."

It is true, on page 203, he says, "members of the Legislature are excluded from office, although they are not officers, by the express terms of the 14th article.

The expression obviously should be, "Those who were members of the Legislature before the war, are excluded from office." But a seat in the Legislature *not being an office*, they are now barred from that by the amendment.

The exclusion of Messrs. Brown, of Caswell, Turner, of Orange, and Allen, of Duplin, by the present Legislature, at its commencement, amid the excitement of the times, is no precedent by which to settle such a question against the plain reading of the words, and the clearest maxims of Judicial construction.

The inhibition forbids the person affected from holding a seat in the National Legislature, but is silent as to a seat in the State Legislature—*expressio unius est exclusio alterius*.

Penal and disabling provisions are to be construed strictly, and must be extended no further than their literal import. The range, therefore, for the selection of candidates, if this reasoning be correct, is wider than many have imagined.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Good for Colfax.

Vice President Colfax deserves well of the Radical party. He has lately become the father of a boy baby, whose prospective destination is the Republican ranks, and will doubtless prove a valuable accession. The name of the diminutive juvenile it is understood will be Schuyler Dent Colfax. For shame? Grant and Revels should both resign after such a premeditated slight. But cant it be compromised by christening him Forney. He would then be named after an individual whose skin is white, but who has a loyal black heart.

Petersburg *Courier*.

Richard J. Lamar, Esq., has purchased the farm of the late Dr. Wm. Waters, a few miles northwest of Frederick, Md., containing 229 acres, at $95 per acre, making a total of $21,892 40.

We regret to notice a report that the illness of Professor Agassiz is becoming so serious as to cause grave apprehension.

A colored man in Kentucky has invented a machine for breaking hemp, which is likely to produce for him a large fortune.

The late Judge B. H. Warren, of Augusta, Ga., left an estate valued at $225,000. Among the legacies was one of $5,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Augusta.

From the N. Y. World, Sunday.

Woman Dramatized—The Revelations of a Clergyman.

As the authority for the following story is a clergyman of this city, no less noted for his eloquence as a theological moralist than for his manifold literary attainments, it may be accepted as something wholly without alloy of either exaggerated fact or sensational fiction.

Some years ago a minister of the Gospel, who sometimes undertook the arduous duties of a volunteer city missionary, discovered in the family of a poor laborer in one of the most miserable tenement houses of New York two youthful sisters, whose appearance and natural abilities were apparently much above their squalid lot in life. By his agency they were placed in a school, their home rendered more comfortable, and their desire for a future of better surroundings made practicable to them. All went well until the period of schooling was over, when the elder and more interesting of the two, in an hour of blind, girlish folly, became the wife of a young man greatly her inferior in intelligence and general worth. To her the story now belongs, and the romance of her life began with the mad act by which she threw away every opportunity to ripen her existence into a better reality. Love's first fitful fever being over, she became aware of her great mistake, and after a brief, inharmonious experience of matrimony withdrew from he mis-matched husband and disappeared from the city. Her family and their good friend, the clergyman, were in great distress thereat, fearing that the unhappy young wife had been driven to some desperate resource; but at the end of some weeks there came to the minister a letter from the missing one. After confiding to him the story of her intolerable matrimonial sorrows, and declaring that she had renounced her unfit husband forever, the writer confessed that she had become an actress in a theatre of Memphis, Tennessee, under an assumed name. In this new capacity she was gaining much success, and begged her old friend to keep her secret, and act as her agent in a friendly watch over the husband she could no longer live with. Sue promised to send money, from time to time, which the clergyman was to apply, as from himself, to such aid as the husband might absolutely require; but begged that no effort should be made to persuade her back to the life never to be hers again. Convinced that all such persuasion must be useless, the recipient of the extraordinary letter sadly yielded to the inevitable, and wrote to the actress that he would act as she desired. Consequently, while the detached wife led the life of a player in Tennessee, she was still able to keep an eye, through her friend, upon her husband in New York, and see that he did not fall into abject want.

One day, a few weeks ago, a letter from the clergyman told her that the man whom she had vowed to love, honor, and obey, was lying sick of relapsing fever in a wretched garret, to which he had retreated. On the day after the arrival of this news she abruptly closed her engagement at the Southern Theatre, and disappeared from Memphis. Two days thereafter a nice, benignant old lady appeared in the New York tenement house in which lay the fever patient, distributing tracts and inquiring for sick persons to visit. The people of the lower floor told her about the dying man in the garret, and, with basket on her arm, she went to see him.—There he was, tossing and delirious in a burning fever, with naught to smooth his pathway to the grave or cool its scorching air. She filled his room with comforts, employed a physician and a nurse, and made daily visits to the place thereafter. No one knew who she was nor where she came from; but the rough men of the rookery raised their shabby hats to her and the tatternly women blessed her when she passed. Nothing could save the sick man, he grew worse, and in his delirium often called for his wife. Just before death the old lady disappeared from the bedside, and in her place sat a young lady richly dressed. The sufferer was too far gone to recognize her, but it was his wife; in the disguise of the old woman she had relieved his last wants, and in the end she gave him a christian burial. The last act of her married life being finished, the dramatized woman revealed herself to her sister and their friend the clergyman, but only to say good-bye before returning to the South. Her last words, as she started for Memphis, were: "I hope I shall not die in a theatre as poor President Lincoln did." It was a presentiment. On the very night of her reappearance as an actress she fell violently ill in the theatre, and before morning dawned had gone to join her husband in another world.

A Highfalutin "Salutatory."

A weekly paper named the Eagle has just made its first appearance in Louisiana, with the following lines by way of what the editor calls a "Salutary." We reproduce the writer's spelling as well as his sentiments:

"Once more at the Helm we fear no storms, no thunder, no billows. The winds may roar and surge, and in wild mad career upheave the political ocean until her discolored depths are seen and bear mountain high with wild confusion the billows, and the billows spray.

"From cloud to cloud the rending lightning may rage, until the heavens appear one broad sheet of fire and the torrents pour in unbroken floods, a solid mass.—The ocean may rave and her billows strive to reach the verry heavens, yet, safely, proudly, fearlessly will we steer our staunch storm tossed barque until we have anchored in the placid waters of the harbor of Constitutional Liberty.

"Unless a prompt effectual stop is put to the lawless career of the robber bands that yeald the cepter of power, we may have to stear through an ocean of blood, a storm of sighs, a rain of tears, yet will we safely breast them all and eventually arrive at the goal for which all good men and patriot prays and strive."

Water Proof Cloth.

Hunters, fishermen, sailors (amateur and professional), travelers, and others, will find this scrap very useful. We quote from the Illustrated Times:

"For many years I have worn India rubber water-proof, but I will buy no more, for I have learned that good Scottish tweeds can be made completely impervious to rain, and moreover I have learned how to make it so, and for the benefit of my readers I will give the receipt: In a bucket of soft water put a half pound of powdered alum; stir this at intervals until it becomes clear; then pour it off into another bucket, and put the garment therein, and let it be in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without wringing it. Two of my party—a lady and gentleman—have worn garments thus treated in the wildest storm of wind and rain, without getting wet. The rain hangs upon the cloth in globules. In short they are really waterproof. The gentleman a fortnight ago walked nine miles in a storm of wind and rain such as you rarely see in the South, and when he slipped off his overcoat his underclothes were as dry as when he put them on. This is I think a secret worth knowing, for cloth, if it can be made to keep out wet, is in every way better than what we know as waterproofs."

Parisian householders have sued Baron Haussmann for "improving" their property out of existence to the extent of $200,000.

Northern Society by a Northern Pen.

The Rev. W. T. Clark, a Pennsylvanian, paints a dismal picture of the "Moral Situation" of Northern Society. To enable our readers to judge for themselves we quote, without comment, the following passage:

"The reaction of the war on the taste, habits, ambitions and morals of our people has proved damaging. The order of things has been broken up. The leaders of other days has been left behind, if not forgotten. Classes are dissolved. Ideas and usages which had become familiar are thrown aside. New men, new customs, new notions are in the ascendant. The low have been lifted up. Followers have become leaders. Beggars of yesterday are millionaires to day, and set the fashion for whoever is foolish enough to follow their lead. To get money, and to spend it in luxury, display, and dissipation, are the ruling passions of the day. Such an intense and insane rush and struggle for wealth, such ruinous extravagrance of expenditure, such a delirium for the fluttering fripperies of fashion this country has never witnessed before. And, alas, not only taste, refinement, purity and piety have suffered unspeakable detriment and diminution, but even honesty—the only firm basis of commercial prosperity, the only sure support of social order, the essential condition of individual and national well-being—has given way before the steady sapping and mining of immortal customs and the fatal strain of a false ambition. Speculation—the popular name for gambling on the street and at the boards is trenching in on the line of legitimate business and eating out the heart of honorable enterprise. Frauds and villanies deserving the severest punishment are perpetrated almost openly and confessed without shame. Scarcely an article of food but is nauseous with adulterations. Coffee is made of stale ship bread and oil nuts, milk is thick with disease, and wine is a compound of drugs and damnation.

"Our streets and public places are full of intemperance, and not only do young men and old fall before it by the hundred, but even boys and women wear its fire blush on their cheeks, and reel and totter under its influence on the sidewalk.—Gambling is a business carried on less publicly, but scarcely less extensively than many honorable avocations, and the gamblers include every class, from the boy of fifteen to the *roue* of sixty. Indeed, every vice on the black catalogue of transgression has more than doubled a volume and in victims within a dozen years, and our young men, the pride and hope of the nation, fall before the subtle destroyers faster than they fell during the Southern campaigns. Marriages are diminishing. Homes are breaking up. Amusements are vitiated with vulgarity. Echoes of profanity fill the air. The streets are mined with pitfalls of vice, and crimes are so frequent that they have ceased to shock or even to startle us; indeed, we expect an account of a wholesale robbery, divorce case and murder as spice for our breakfast. Many of our judges seem to imagine that it is their business to protect criminals from justice, and prosecute persecutors and punish witnesses until they are afraid to testify in court. Many of our cities are at the mercy of banditti who plunder by ordinance and pick pockets by tax. The lobby is the most powerful branch of the Legislature, and almost any measure can be moneyed into law. Half of the revenue officers are suspected of peculation, and it is estimated that a single interest defrauded the Government out of a million dollars last year. The Governor of the leading State in the Union was unquestionably elected by fraudulent votes, and the 'repeaters' drop through the rents in our rotten courts like canary seed through a coal sieve."

From the Missouri Republican.

A Coming Conflict Between the Negroes and the Germans.

The German press is fully alive to the trouble which the negro vote is evidently producing within the ranks of the Radical party. The Illinois Staatszeitung forecasts from the solid vote of the negroes in favor of Bible reading in the public schools of Cincinnati, that the colored vote will be a ready auxiliary to the advocates of every thing known in the United States as blue laws or Puritan narrow-mindedness. Whoever favors Sunday laws, temperance legislation and the enforcement of Bible reading in the public schools will be supported by the colored voter. "This is not a very exhilirating prospect," says the Staatszeitung, "but it is not to be wondered at that it is so. Whatever the negro possesses of elementary education has grown in an exclusively religious soil, and therefore bears the mark of its origin. The negroes have no national history; they have no share in the intellectual development of the people among whom they live; the views of Right and State upon which the German Radicals have built their political creed are as unknown to the negroes as the existence of the Hegelian philosophy.—The Puritan reverends who undertake the guidance of their education will soon discover how to use their fanaticism, and this will evidently not be to the advantage of the Germans."

Now, to gain a true insight into this matter it is not necessary to decide either for or against the views of the Germans in regard to the relations in which the State should stand to religion or to subjects in general which may or may not be reached by legislation. It is sufficient to know that after the Germans had been induced, by their own views and instincts, as they thought, to assist the negroes in becoming freemen, these same negroes are arrayed in a solid mass against their views; and that the Germans will depend in a measure for the education of their own children upon a race which is not only entirely uneducated but has on the subject of education, the very opposite views to those of the Germans. And so it will evidently be in regard to almost every question of an intellectual bearing, where the colored man does not directly discover the purpose of depriving him of his newly-acquired liberties. In all these respects he is sure to become a fanatical partisan, who will never yield to any argument, and the Germans will soon discover that the advantage previously given to the Southern States by adding three-fifths of the slave population to the whole number of free persons in fixing the apportionment for representation and direct taxes, is exactly two-fifths less than the political advantage which the Puritan Yankees will derive from the free negroes. They will absorb their whole vote on every question of popular liberty, independence of mind and untrammeled progress. They will make use of the negro vote whenever they please to crush the Germans in the same way as they have crushed the white men in the South. The Germans are to be thus rewarded for services rendered to New England in the war.

The South.

The new radical programme indicated by Senator Morton the other day, regarding the Southern States, is assuming shape. A member of the House is now drawing up a bill to give the President power to send troops into any portion of the reconstructed States without waiting for the call of the governor or Legislature.

The graves of the Confederate dead in New Orleans were decorated with flowers on the 6th.

The free letter delivery system goes into operation in New Orleans on the 1st of May.

For the Journal.

Wilmington Presbytery.

FRIDAY, April 15.

3 o'clock p. m. Presbytery resumed labor.

The following persons were elected a Committee of Investigation, viz: Revs. H. L. Singleton, L. McKinnon, S. H. Isler, B. F. Marable and C. Shaw. Elder S. T. Buie of White Plains Church appeared and took his seat.

The balance of the Evangelist fund was turned over to the Sustentation Committee.

The committee appointed to visit the second Church Wilmington, made report.

Leave of absence was granted to Revs. Messrs. Singleton and Burr, and Elder Alex. Sprunt.

Committee on Sessional Records made report, which was accepted and adopted.

A communication was received from P. Murphy, Director of Union Seminary.—Referred back with instructions.

The committee on the Treasurer's account reported. Report received and adopted.

Recess to 8 o'clock.

Presbytery resumed labor.

The committee on supplying vacant Churches made report, which was received and adopted; also committee appointed on supplying vacant Churches within bounds of Presbytery. Revs. Messrs. Sprunt, Black, and Elder S. T. Buie.

Ordered the publication of an abstract of the minutes of the session of Presbytery be published in the N. C. *Presbyterian.*

Report of Agent of the Foreign Mission was received, discussed and adopted.

Recess until to-morrow, 8½ a. m.

SATURDAY MORNING, 8½ A. M.

Presbytery resumed labor. The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises. Minutes read, corrected and approved.

Rev. A. McFayden, Licentiate of this Presbytery, is, on motion, examined for ordination, which examination is sustained, and this evening 8 p. m., is appointed for his trial sermon.

Committee on minutes of General Assembly reported. The report was received and adopted.

Committee on Sys. Benevolence reported, which was adopted.

Presbytery went into election of delegates to General Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Singleton and Elder Frank Wooten elected as principals, and Rev. Mr. Monroe and Elder N. T. Harris as alternates.

The Agent of Publication reported.

Presbytery appointed Rev. S. C. Alexander Agent of Presbytery to solicit funds for the purpose of sending evangelist to eastern part of Presbytery.

Stated Clerk ordered to have printed 250 copies of minutes.

Presbytery took recess to 8 p. m.

8 O'CLOCK P. M.

Rev. A. McFayden preached his trial sermon before the Presbytery, which was sustained as satisfactory, when he was regularly ordained to the full work of the Gospel ministry by the laying on the hands of the Presbytery.

The charge was delivered by Rev. C. Shaw to the newly ordained minister.

After passing a vote of thanks to the good and kind friends of Whiteville, also the Railroads for passing delegates for one fare, &c., the Presbytery adjourned to meet in the town of Goldsboro' on the first day of October next.

The session was closed with singing, prayer and Apostolic benediction.

For the Journal.

The Bible Against Wine.

Messrs. Editors:—In my last communication I promised to give your readers some of the teachings of the Bible upon the subject of wine-drinking. Soon after the flood Noah planted a vineyard and made *wine*, and in modern parlance he "got drunk" on his wine, "pure wine" we may suppose, and the condition it placed him in "like that of one of our modern Judges (Jay Bird Jones) was very ridiculous, and the terrible curses that fell upon one of his sons in consequence thereof, should be a solemn warning to wine-makers and wine-drinkers in all time to come. In Proverbs 20, 1, Solomon says "*Wine* is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Again 21, 17, "He that loveth wine shall not be rich." Again 23, 30, "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the *wine*, they that go to seek mixed *wine*. Look not thou upon the *wine* when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright: At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Proverbs 31, 4, "It is not for Kings O Lemuel, it is not for Kings to drink *wine*, nor for Princes strong drink."

Isaiah 5, 11, "Wo unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink, that continue until night until *wine* inflame them."

In Hosea 3, 1, the love of *wine* is classed with the sin of "looking to strange Gods."

Habakkuk 2, 5, "Yea also because he transgresseth by *wine* he is a proud man." In the New Testament, wine as a beverage, is condemned and its use forbidden. In Ephesians 5, 18, the Apostle exhorts his brethren not to be drunken with *wine* wherein is excess.

Thus I have given a few passages from the Bible to prove the sinfulness of wine-drinking as a beverage and to show its pernicious effects upon our race. The fact that Paul advised Timothy to use a *little* wine for his stomach's sake proves that Timothy was a temperate man and that he would not even take wine as a medicine without the advice and consent of the great Apostle. But in this case Timothy was not "encouraged" to drink much wine, but a "little wine," and that as a medicine.

Now, Messrs. Editors, when I read the plain and pointed declarations of God's word against the use of both wine and strong drinks; when I read that "wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging," and that "whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise," I feel that it is my duty to beg my fellow-men not to be deceived by those who, for the sake of money, would fill the land with sparkling, tempting wine. Many a poor drunken sot commenced his downward course to ruin by the fashionable use of wine. And instead of using our "best efforts to encourage the use of wines," as Christians and as lovers of our race, we should encourage, both by precept and example, a life of sobriety and of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, whether in the shape of corn whiskey or of inebriating Scuppernong wine.

I now ask the advocates of wine-making in Eastern North Carolina this pointed question: Is it your object in making wine to promote temperance, sobriety and religion, and to prevent drunkenness and crime, or is it your desire by this business to enhance the value of your lands and to put money in your pockets? When the awful denunciation goes forth from God Himself, wo unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth, that maketh him drunken that he may look upon his nakedness, (get his money), wine makers and wine sellers should pause in their course and ask themselves if they are not encouraging this wo?

In conclusion I appeal to an intelligent public to determine who is the greatest benefactor of his race: the man who teaches both by precept and example a life of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, or the man who fills the land with wine and brandy they are already making from it, and thus laying the temptation to drink at the door of every man.

W. M. KENNEDY.

Magnolia, N. C., April, 1870.

Lobbying with the Lord—A Chaplain Makes a Special Prayer.

A very unusual occurrence took place in the Iowa House of Representatives a few days ago. The clergyman whose lot it was to open the day's proceedings by imploring the Divine blessing, took occasion to pray earnestly for the passage of a certain appropriation bill, which has elicited a great deal of interest generally throughout the State. He informed the Almighty that the State was abundantly able to afford it. He also sent heavenward the further information that the people demanded it and had largely petitioned for it. He earnestly besought for the members light, grace and strength to enable them to do their whole duty in supporting this meritorious bill. This little episode—the veriest piece of clerical eccentricity (not to characterize it more pointedly) on record—created a decided sensation in the House, and the good Speaker pounded away for several minutes with his gavel before order was restored.

The physicians of the Emperor of Russia are said to be continually experimenting with new remedies for delirium tremens.

WALTHAM

Watches.

THE EXPENSIVE USE OF THESE WATCHES for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these timekeepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch, merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks, than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skilful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those Living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company.

To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

American Watch Co., - - - - Waltham.
Appleton, Tracy & Co., - - - "
P. S. Bartlett, - - - - - - - "
William Ellery, - - - - - - "
Home Watch Co., - - - - - "

For sale at retail by all respectable dealers.

A descriptive circular giving much useful information sent to any address on application.

No watches retailed by the Company.

Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New York.

Ask to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.

april 19 173-eod-d&w3mch

Help for the Miserable.

No wonder that the face of the dyspeptic has a dragged, worn, hopeless expression that is pitiful to see. No wonder that the miserable martyr to indigestion is fretful, irritable, and unsocial. Whoever can bear the pangs of this tormenting complaint cheerfully, and with an unruffled temper, is little short of a saint. But why should human fortitude continue to be thus severely tried, when an absolute specific for the disease is always at hand. Everywhere within the limits of civilization in this hemisphere Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is obtainable, and the history of the first case of dyspepsia in which it has been administered in vain, has yet to be written. The sickness at the stomach, the sense of weakness and stupor, the feeling of emptiness and hollowness before eating, and of oppression afterwards, the fluttering of the pulse, the intense nervous irritation, the morbid indisposition to exertion, the weariness of life, and indifference to all its pleasures, which are among the symptoms of the disease in its chronic form are rapidly ameliorated by the tonic operation of this palatable vegetable restorative, which seems to renovate and quicken all the dormant forces of the system, and rouse the mind from the apathy and gloom inseparable from a derangement of the digestive and secretive functions. In ordinary cases a few weeks suffices to complete the cure, but when the disease is complicated, as it often is, with torpidity of the liver, severe constipation, impurity of the blood, and a sluggish circulation, a longer time may be required. Persevere, however, and the result is certain. An encouraging improvement will be perceptible from day to day, and the convalescent, knowing and feeling that he or she is on the high road to health, will await the happy issue with comparative patience.

april 21 175—

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Gilbert introdnced a bill for steam mail service between Florida and Cuba, to which the rest of the day was devoted.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill for the better organization of the District Court of Louisiana, which involves the division of the State into two judicial districts

Adjourned.

HOUSE—Finally the House by 95 to 68 voted there had been no valid election in the 1st Louisiana district. This vote was reconsidered and a motion to reconsider tabled, which finally disposes of the claim of Gen. Sypher to a seat in the House.

The Georgia bill as amended by the Senate was referred to the Reconstruction Committee with several substitutes.

A resolution was introduced to inform Governor Warmouth of the vacancy in the first Louisiana district.

House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is the text of the Georgia bill as it passed the Senate:

Whereas, great irregularities have been practiced in the organization of the Legislature in the State of Georgia, both in its first organization and the expulsion of certain members as well also in its organization since the act of December last, therefore

Be it enacted, &c. That the existing government in the State of Georgia is hereby declared to be provisional, and the same shall continue subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2d 1867, and March 23d, 1867, and of July 19th, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation in Congress. And for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the Third Military District,

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in accordance with the provisions of and under the powers and limitations provided in said acts, an election shall be held in said State commencing on the 15th of November, 1870, and continue as the President may designate, for all the members of the General Assembly of said State provided for in the Constitution of said State, adopted by its Convention on the 11th day of March, 1868, at which election all persons who by said Constitution are electors, shall be entitled to vote, and said General Assembly, so elected, shall assemble at the Capital of said State on Tuesday, the 13th day of December, 1870, and organize preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, and the powers and functions of the members of the existing General Assembly shall cease on the said 13th day of December, 1870.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That whenever it shall appear to the President from an application by the Legislature of any State, or by the Governor of such State when the Legislature cannot be convened, that domestic violence prevails in any city, county or municipal organization in such State that cannot be suppressed by the local authorities, it shall be the duty of the President to suppress such domestic violence, and for that purpose he is authorized to employ the military force of the United States and any portion of the militia of any State he may deem necessary, and to exercise all such powers and inflict such punishment as may by the laws or the rules and articles of war be exercised or inflicted in case of insurrection or invasion.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of this act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1869, as prohibits the organization, arming or calling into service the militia force in the State of Georgia, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The Howard corruption investigation committee heard the evidence regarding the negotiation of the Congregational Church. It appears that the Howard University was first intended for a school under the auspices of the Congregational Church, but Howard furnished the necessary funds to build it and raise it to a university, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The President has nominated Pinckney Ross as Collector of Customs at Pearl River, Miss.

In the Supreme Court, the appellants having withdrawn their cases and no Judge concurring in the former opinion desiring the reopening of Higburn vs. Griswold, the former decision of the Court on legal tender stands.

It is stated that seven Senators have changed their front on the San Domingo treaty, and it is asserted that its early ratification is probable.

The Supreme Court adjourns Saturday, April 30. No arguments will be heard after the 26th.

Destructive Floods.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.

The freshet is increasing and the water is over a space from the Hudson to South Ferry streets. The entire lumber district is flooded.

LOWELL, MASS., April 20.

The Merrimac river is higher than it has been since 1852. Many booms have been broken and much lumber lost. There is back water in the most of mills.

SACO, ME, April 20.

The greatest flood since the year 1842 prevails. Forty acres of logs are held by one boom, which is breaking and will sweep bridges, mills and many houses. The storm still continues and the river is still rising.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 21—Noon.

Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6 ₩ cent. premium. Gold 113¼. Bonds 112¾. Sterling exchange—long, 109; short, 109¾. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 60; new, 56¼. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 69¾; new, 68¾. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, new, 74; old, 76½. Levee sixes, 76; eights, 92. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 99; fives, 80. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 85; sevens 93. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 46½; new, 22½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 88½; new, 87½.

Flour dull and scarcely so firm. Wheat dull and nominal at 1 to 2 cents lower. Corn less active—State easier. Mess Pork firm at $27 87½ to $28. Lard steady at 15¾ to 16 cents—steam for demand is tending upward. Cotton, 23¾ to 24 cents. Spirits Turpentine, 46 to 46½ cents. Rosin firm at $2 10 to $2 15 for strained. Freights firm.

WILMINGTON
IRON AND COPPER WORKS
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
Front Street, below Market,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES,
PEA NUT MACHINES,
SUGAR AND OTHER MILLS,
GIN GEAR,
COTTON SCREWS AND PRESSES,
TURPENTINE STILLS,

And all kinds of Castings and Machinery made and repaired. Also, Packing and Belting, Wood Moulding, Brackets, Newell Posts, Stair Railing, &c., of the latest patterns.

Hart & Bailey.

mh 25 152-d1aw,wtf

ANOTHER PARDON.—We learn the Governor has pardoned the negro, Beattie, convicted at the present term of the Court for stealing a mule and mare from Mr. W. J. Holleman, of this county, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. We believe these frequent pardons are great inducements to rogues to continue their vocation; and all we can say to our readers is to insure your property and lock your stable doors.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	33 @	34	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 20 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	18 @	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	17 @	22	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	18 @	21	
Strict Mid'g	20 @	21	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	60 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Ane'r	27 @	00	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 30 @	1 35	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 15	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel, No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @	9 00	
N. C.	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	6 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	5 25 @	5 50	
Fine	5 00 @	5 50	
Ex. Super	5 50 @	6 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	8 00 @	8 50	
Superfine	7 00 @	7 25	
GLUE, ℔ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	00	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	85 00 @	00 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 20 @	1 30	
Oats	75 @	80	
Peas, Cow	0 00 @	1 60	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	7½@	8	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	16 @	16½	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30 @	1 50	
Northern	1 50 @	1 25	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ℔ ton.	120 00 @	125 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River, Flr Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 50 @	1 60	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	40 @	44	
do bbls	45 @	47	
Sugar house	30 @	33	
do bbls	35 @	37	
Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs			
Virgin new	0 00 @	3 75	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 75	
Hard	0 00 @	1 70	
Tar, ℔ bbl	1 65 @	0 00	
Tar, inordr	1 75 @	1 80	
Pitch, City	3 50 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 00	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 80	
do No. 3	1 60 @	0 00	
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	41 @	00	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 25 @	5 50	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 30 @	1 80	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 30 @	1 50	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	17 @	19	
Middlings	17 @	18	
Shoulders	14 @	14½	
Lard, N. C.	17 @	18	
do North'n	15 @	18½	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	30	
do North'n	35 @	42	
Cheese	16 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	31 00 @	00 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	26 00 @	27 00	
SALT, Alum, per bag	2 bush.	1 75 @	2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	1 60 @	1 65	
American	1 50 @	1 55	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	13 @	14	
Porto Rico	12 @	13	
C	13 @	13½	
B	14 @	14½	
A	14½@	15	
Crushed	15 @	15½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern,	6½@	10	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	10 00 @	10 50	
Mill, prme	7 50 @	8 00	
Mill Fair	6 00 @	7 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	3 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
April 21, 1870.

TURPENTINE—Is without change in price during the week just ended. A moderate enquiry has existed for distilling purposes, and the market has ruled firm at $3 75 for new virgin, $2 75 for yellow dip, and $1 70 for hard, ₩ bbl. of 280 lbs. Receipts continue light, being confined to small lots, and the sales foot up only 865 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	112	$3 75	$2 75	$1 70
Saturday	234	3 75	2 75	1 70
Monday	133	0 00	2 75	1 70
Tuesday	253	3 75	2 75	1 70
Wednesday	133	3 75	2 75	1 70

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—At the time of closing our review on Thursday last the market for this article ruled quiet, and there were indications of a decline in price. On Friday the market opened at 42 cents, but during the day it ruled quiet, and closed at 41¾ cents for country, at which figure sales were made on Saturday. On Monday, however, the price further declined ½ cent, with sales at 41 cents, at which it has since ruled steady, though only a small business has been done. Receipts are meagre, and there is very little stock on market at present. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday	69	casks at	42	cents	per	gallon.
Do	80	" "	41½	"	"	"
Saturday	191	" "	41¾	"	"	"
Do	36	" "	42½*	"	"	"
Monday	50	" "	41	"	"	"
Do	21	" "	41½*	"	"	"
Tuesday	100	" "	41	"	"	"
Wednesday	75	" "	41	"	"	"
Thursday	10	" "	41	"	"	"

*N. Y. packages.

ROSIN—Since the close of our last review the market for strained has ruled quite firm, and all offered has found sale at $1

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

THE Radical leaders of Detroit celebrated the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment on Thursday last by refusing to ride with their colored brethren. Profession vs. practice.

GEN. JOSEPH H. LEWIS, who was a gallant Bsigadier in the C. S. A., has been nominated for Congress in the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, vice Golladay. His disabilities have been removed.

THE local elections in Illinois this spring show a decided gain for the Democracy, and a corresponding loss to Radicalism. And this, notwithstanding the Radicals, in most cases, voted all the negroes they could find. In New York the same fact was observable, while the Connecticut election spoke in thunder tones the voice of an outraged and indignant people.

A Popular Man.

Some days ago, in the Virginia House of Delegates, one John Hill, a Democrat, was nominated for County Judge of Buckingham, when a white Radical at once endorsed him, and the colored Radical delegate from that county said he was the choice of everybody in Buckingham. A similar scene occurred in the Senate, and the result was that everybody voted for him. "So much for Buckingham!" and John Hill. The case deserves a record, for it proves that there is something and somebody upon which and whom Southern Democrats and Radicals, "white folks and niggers," can unite.

Political Effect of the Fifteenth Amendment.

There is no doubt of the fact that the Fifteenth Amendment has been pushed forward and made a part of the Constitution of the country, illegally and violently, in order to save the waning fortunes of the Radical party. So fully are the Radical papers impressed with the belief that the colored vote will go *en masse* for their party that they are busy calculating the probability of redeeming the few Northern and Western States now held by the Democratic party. The following table is published by the New York *Tribune*, showing approximately the number of negroes who have been added to the voting population of the States named therein, under the operation of the Fifteenth Amendment:

States.	Negro population.	New voters.
California	4,086	681
Connecticut	8,627	1,438
Delaware	2,627	627
Illinois	7,628	1,437
Indiana	11,427	1,428
Iowa	1,060	178
Kentucky	236,167	39,361
Maine	1,327	221
Maryland	101,134	28,522
Massachusetts	9,662	1,600
Michigan	6,700	1,333
Minnesota	253	93
New Hampshire	404	82
New Jersey	25,336	5,226
New York	49,000	8,167
Ohio	36,673	6,112
Oregon	128	21
Pennsylvania	66,749	9,475
Rhode Island	3,052	699
Vermont	709	118
Wisconsin	1,171	195

With the exception of Kentucky and Maryland, colored voters will constitute but an insignificant element in these States, and to hold them firmly to the Radical party such concessions, even to the holding of office, must continually be made that will cost the party dearly for the aid which they will bring. If these concessions are denied there will be no security for their faithfulness.

But already we see the outcroppings of disaffection at the North. While the Radical leaders are anxious to secure the numerical strength of the colored votes, they are fearful of the prejudices which it may arouse among the whites. In fact the leading Radical paper of Cincinnati advises the colored people of that city to be careful to which party they give their united support. If they desire to have that influence as citizens to which they are entitled—they should not join either as a unit, but to vote as their judgment led them to believe was for their best interest. In speaking of the recent election in St. Louis, the *Democrat* (the leading Radical organ of the State) says:

"As a natural remembrance of the long and bitter past, the great majority of them (the negroes) voted the Republican ticket, but there were some exceptions. These men are now citizens, and most of them are dependent upon their daily earnings. They feel in a peculiar manner the hardship of taxation,—especially of that taxation which increases the cost of living. Their votes hereafter must be influenced by this as well as other considerations, and, having common interests with their fellow-citizens of all parties, they will naturally be guided by the best lights they can obtain, and *will vote like other people for those measures which they deem best calculated to advance their own interest.*"

This may be all honest, it certainly is very good advice, but it is just a little unusual and very unnatural for party organs to advise any class of voters not to support their party. It looks very much as if they were fearful that the prejudices of the whites might lose them more votes than they would make by the united support of the few blacks resident in the Northern States.

But really it is not to be supposed that the colored people will long remain in the ranks of one party. There is no more reason that they should do so than that all the whites should attach themselves to the other. We see that the blacks of Cincinnati have resolved to vote against "protection." This is one step towards separating themselves from the Radical party. The negroes of the South have got no father in the political vocabulary than to learn the meaning of the words "vote," "office" and "election." Nothing would be more unatural than that this class of men, who are all laborers, should continue to vote solidly for the party which makes them pay two and three prices for all they eat and wear in order to protect the manufacturers of the North, whose interests are antagonistic to the mechanics and laborers of the South and West. When influences now existing have passed away, and the colored voters are controlled by causes which operate upon other people, they will refuse to be oppressively taxed for the benefit of the wealthy Northern bond-holder and manufacturer. Their real interests cannot long be hid behind appeals to their prejudices. Their fealty to party will vanish in presence of the enormous cost at which it is maintained.

View the political field in connection with the Fifteenth Amendment in any light we may, and those leaders and papers that have looked only for benefits to the Radical party under its operations have reckoned without their host. We take it that the struggle between the parties will continue as before, and it will be found that the influence of the new voting population will make little difference in the result. The gains in one locality to one or the other party will be counterbalanced by losses elsewhere. The early future will develop the influence of the colored vote upon national politics.

Spring Fair.

We direct attention to the communication of Col. S. L. FREMONT, President of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in regard to the holding of a Spring Fair. Similar exhibitions are to take place in Charleston and Augusta.

We believe we can promise the active co-operation of the Executive Committee if it is the desire of the people to have such a Fair.

Western Railroad—A. J. Jones.

We publish in full the testimony of Mr. A. J. Jones, President of the Western Railroad before the Bragg-Phillips Investigating Committee, with extracts from the evidence of other parties bearing thereon.

WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

RALEIGH, March 2d, 1870.

Examination of A. J. Jones, who says:

That he is President of the Western Railroad Company and has been since the 5th of April, 1869.

I have examined the statement by the Treasurer of the State, furnished to the Committee, and now shown to me.

Between the 15th and 25th of June, 1869, I received from the Treasurer 1,320 State bonds, each for the sum of $1,000, dated 1st April, 1869. There was an appropriation to said Company of 1,500 bonds, special tax. By the charter, 180 of the bonds were to be left, and were left, in the treasury, according to the provisions of the Act. Bonds received numbered from 501 to 1,820, inclusive.

Question 1. Have you made any disposition of the said bonds or any part of them—if so what?

Ans. I sold fifty five of them.

Ques. 2. To whom were they sold—upon what terms and where—and by whom?

Ans. They were sold regularly at the Board of Brokers in New York. I don't know the purchasers. Five were sold at 45½; one at 46½; fourteen at 51; twenty at 40; ten at 39¾, and five at 48.

Of the above, fourteen bonds were sold on the 13th Aug., 1869, by Greenleaf, Norris & Co., bankers of New York; five on the 1st Aug., 1869, by John F. Pickerell, New York; one by same, on same day, as appears from his account sales; five by the same on the 5th July, 1869; twenty bonds, 1st Oct., 1869, by Cries & Co., of New York; and ten bonds on same day by same parties.

The above gross sales, in the aggregate, amount to $24,255. From this amount was deducted, according to what I understood to be the rule of the Brokers' Board, seven and one-half per cent. upon the face of each bond sold, and one-eighth of one per cent. of the face of each bond for commissions. The net sales received by me upon said bonds amounted to $20,893 13.

Ques. 3. What use has been or is being made of the money arising from the sale of said bonds?

Ans. A part of it I have paid out for surveys and other expenses on the road. A part of it I have yet on hand. I am not able to state what amounts I have paid out or what amount is on hand and not disbursed. The funds not disbursed are in the hands of Jones & Lutterloh, bankers, Fayetteville, North Carolina, subject to my order. They were placed there by me soon after the last sales in New York.

Ques. 4. Have you any vouchers for the disbursements made by you—if so, will you produce and file them?

Ans. I have no vouchers—they are in the hands of the Treasurer of the Company, J. H. Davis.—My course of business has been this: I pay no claims and take no vouchers in person, with exceptions which I will state, but when claims are due and to be paid, I give checks for that purpose to the Treasurer, who pays the claims and takes vouchers. This is done after the claims are audited by the Auditing Committee or ordered to be paid.

Ques. 5. Do you keep a bank book showing the state of your account with Jones & Lutterloh—if so, are you able to produce it?

Ans. I do, but I have it not here with me. It is in the Railroad office at Fayetteville and I can produce it.

I here produce two receipts for sums expended by me, one from Kemp P. Battle, Esq., for $100 paid 2d September, 1869, for professional services for the Company; the other from Hon. D. G. Fowle, for $500, paid 11th of August, 1869, for professional services to me in New York, for the Company, as to the bonds of the Company and touching the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the University Railroad bonds and the effect thereof as to the special tax bonds.

Ques. 6. Has any disposition, and what, been made of coupons upon said bonds, or any of them?

Ans. No coupons were cut off the bonds sold. I cut off the coupons from the other 1,265 bonds that is one coupon from each bond, due 1st Oct., 1869. I deposited the coupons with Henry Clews & Co., of New York. The Treasurer of the State paid to them $30,300, in part of the coupons deposited, and that sum was paid to me by Clews & Co., I think, between the first and tenth of January, 1870. There remained seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars of coupons unpaid, which were returned to me. I have the coupons here in Raleigh, in my own possession—I can produce them if required—they are not encumbered in any way.

Ques. 7. What disposition was made, if any, of the sum of money paid for coupons, as stated in your last answer?

Ans. I have the money deposited with Jones & Lutterloh, bankers in Fayetteville; no part of it has been used; it stands to my credit, as President of the Western Railroad Company. I have no receipt or certificate, but it is on my bank book, which, as I have said is in Fayetteville.

Ques. 8. Where are the bonds, 1,265 in number, which you say have not been sold?

Ans. L. F. Bayne & Co, of New York, hold subject to my call, 691 bonds of the State, for which I have their certificate, dated Nov. 7th, 1869; Utley and Dougherty, of New York, hold subject to my order, 562 bonds, as per their receipt, Nov. 9th, 1869; and I have 12 bonds in my own possession. The 12 are specially deposited with Jones & Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, in their banking house. The bonds above named are not hypothecated or encumbered in any way. The receipts taken for the bonds deposited in New York were shown to the Commission and copies of them taken and filed. The bonds were deposited at the date of the receipts, or, perhaps, a few days before.

Ques. 9. Have any of the said bonds been used at any time by hypothecation or otherwise, to raise money—if so, what part of them, how much money was raised, at what rates, and when, and what has been done with the money?

Ans. I think some of them were hypothecated, the number I do not remember, but a good many of them; I do not know how much money was raised by such hypothecation; I don't know at what rates; this was in August or September, 1866; and the money raised by hypothecation was used to redeem them.

Ques. 10. By whom were they hypothecated, when and to whom?

Ans. It was done by Utley & Dougherty, of New York, by authority, I think some time in August or September last. I don't know with whom the bonds were hypothecated, or what sum was raised upon them. The money never came to my hands. It remained with them until I had a final settlement with them and got their receipts above referred to.

Ques. 11. Have any of them ever been sold and repurchased?

Ans. I know none were sold and then repurchased by myself or by my order; but I cannot say whether they sold them and then repurchased them or not. Up to the time I got the receipts, the house of Utley & Dougherty held all the bonds. I concluded then to divide them, and deposit a part of them with L. P. Bayne & Co., who had not before had any of them, or used or hypothecated them.

Ques. 12. Have you the numbers of said bonds, or the means of giving them?

Ans. I have not either.

Ques. 13. Do you know whether they are the same that you received from the Treasurer, and which were deposited with Utley & Dougherty, or other bonds substituted in place of those first deposited by you?

Ans. I do not know whether they are all the same, or any, or what part of them.

Ques. 14. Had not the price of bonds fallen between the times when you say part of these bonds were hypothecated and the time when you took the receipts for bonds just shown to the Commission—if so, what was the difference in the market value of the bonds when hypothecated and when you got the said receipts?

Ans. I think they had depreciated. I think the difference was 10 per cent. or more on the face of the bonds

Ques 15. How or in what way was that loss settled, as you have receipts for the same number of bonds.

Ans I paid the loss out of my own means

In answer to question 8 I said the money raised from hypothecation of bonds was used to redeem the bonds. I wish to explain: The object of hypothecating the bonds was to raise money or a margin, for the purpose of purchasing bonds, in the market, to sustain and keep up the price of bonds. I with others, went into the purchase as well to sustain the credit of the State as to make money by the purchases, thinking the bonds would rise in the market. It was for that reason that I authorized Utley & Dougherty to hypothecate bonds of the Company, placed by me in their hands, and whereby, though I did not receive the money thus raised myself, I obtained a credit with them to purchase such bonds (special tax bonds) as I desired to buy. In other words, they agreed, in brokers' phrase, to "carry" the bonds purchased by me as I might desire, they having in their hands the funds raised by hypothecating the bonds as a fund for their indemnity.

Ques. 16. Have you the settlement which you say was made between yourself and Utley & Dougherty—if not, what has become of it?

Ans. I had it, but have misplaced it. I looked for it yesterday, but did not find it. It may be among some of my papers—I don't know—I mean my private papers, in my office.

Ques. 17. Have you derived, or are you, or do you expect, to derive any profit, advantage or benefit, directly or indirectly, for yourself or any one else, from the use, sale, hypothecation or otherwise, of the said bonds received for your Company, or any of them—if so, state what, when and in what way?

Ans. I have not and do not expect to, either for myself or any one else.

Ques. 18. Have any funds, arising from the sale or otherwise of said bonds in any manner been used by you or any one else, in or about your or their private transactions, or business of any kind—if so, how much, how and where?

Ans. They have not except, as I have before stated.

Ques. 19. Have you used any State bonds issued since 1st May, 1865, or the proceeds of any such State bonds, or do you know or have you any information and what, of any such bonds or proceeds having been used by any one, to procure or assist in procuring, the passage of any bill or bills through the Legislature or Convention of this State, if so, state all the facts fully?

Ans. I have never used any such bonds or the proceeds of any such bond or bonds myself, for any such purpose or purposes. Nor do I know or have any information from any one (save hearsay) of any such bonds or proceeds having been so used by any one else.

A. J. JONES.

Sworn and subscribed before the Commission.

THOMAS BRAGG, Chairman.

March 2d, 1870.

In connection with Question 3 which Mr. Jones stumbles over we direct attention to the following statement from the evidence of Colonel S. McD. Tate formerly President of the Western N. C. Railroad, which possibly accounts for some of the proceeds, and which renders Jones' liberality (see Question 15) very doubtful.

I have no personal knowledge of the disposal of any bonds, or the proceeds of any bonds, by the parties named in the Treasurer's statement. I heard A. J Jones sometime in September, 1869, while in New York, say that he had sold twenty bonds, but he did not state at what price. I am not sure it was in September, but am certain it was sometime in the Fall of 1869. He said that these were all that he had sold and had sold these in order to have his bonds made a good delivery at the Stock Board. I know that what is called a "pool" was formed, the object said to be to keep up the price of North Carolina bonds. I was requested to draw up the agreement. I did so. I did not sign it; it was signed I think by Swepson, A. J. Jones, Dr. Sloan, General Littlefield and some others not connected with any of our Railroads. The agreement was in substance that the bonds owned by the signers, as they said, and which it was also said they had purchased at the Stock Board, should be held in common stock and kept off the market, and in that way the price of the bonds would be kept up as it was thought. I wrote on the back of the agreement that I would not sell any bonds I held as an individual, faster than they sold the joint bonds, provided they would place their said bonds in some respectable house, which should make the sales, I mean to say these were, or were claimed to be private and not Railroad Company bonds. I don't remember the amount of the bonds, but it was over a million. The agreement for some reason was not carried out, it fell through. I had directed a Broker to buy for me individually some bonds at the Board.—He bid for and got 55 bonds, $1,000 each, at 55 to 56; and by agreement with A. J. Jones a like amount was bought at the same prices in my name for him. I paid for the whole; he, Jones, desired me to hold the 55 bonds on his account, which I did, the bonds went down rapidly, I went to him and he placed in my hands 20 North Carolina special tax bonds as security for loss, I agreeing to carry the bonds for him at 7 per cent. interest upon costs. Subsequently, I think on or about the 6th of December, 1869, the whole of the bonds 75 in number, were sold on my account by Soutter & Co, at 89 cents, lacking about $3,500 of paying the original costs and interest of the 55 bonds. I did not know how or in what right Mr. Jones held the said 20 bonds handed to me by him. I gave Mr. Jones a receipt for the 20 bonds, in which I think they are described.

It would seem from the testimony of T. S. Lutterloh that the firm of Jones & Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, were carrying on business upon the strength of A. J. Jones' Railroad deposit. To show to what extent these deposits were made, how long they were permitted to remain without interest, and the responsibility of the firm, we quote the following extracts from the testimony of Mr. Lutterloh.

Ques. 3. Have you any money in your possession, or in the possession of Jones & Lutterloh, placed with you by A. J. Jones? if so, state how much?

Ans. We, that is Jones & Lutterloh have now in our hands the sum of forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirteen cents

Ques. 4. Is that all the money deposited by him; if not, state what other sum or sums were by him deposited with you?

Ans. The above is the balance now on hand; he had deposited more. Of all deposited, he has drawn out the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Ques. 5. Please state when these deposits were made, and in what amounts?

Ans. On the 13th of October, 1869, he deposited $20,893 13; January 15th, 1870, he made a further deposit of $30,300.

Ques. 9. Were Jones & Lutterloh to pay interest for the use of the money? if so, at what rate, and for whose benefit?

Ans. We were not; we do not pay interest on deposite, unless there is a special agreement so to do.

Ques. 11. What capital was invested, or what is the capital employed in the banking business of Jones & Lutterloh?

Ans. We have no invested capital, nor was any particular sum put into the business. We keep our individual funds on deposit in the Bank. Our own deposits together, I think, have been, upon an average, about twelve thousand dollars. Other deposits included, I think the average sum on deposit has been from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.—We do business on deposits, taking care to keep on hand a sum sufficient to pay the calls of depositors. We make loans to a small extent only. Our chief business is the buying of cotton and selling naval store bills.

It will be seen that Jones very conveniently loses the account of the important settlement made between himself and Utley & Dougherty (see Ques. 16), and when recalled on March 10th, says that he has not been able to find this settlement. How completely does such negligence (?) fill our ideas of a great business man and Railroad President, with millions of bonds at his disposal.

Under such a showing, or rather the awkward and shallow substerfuge for it which this official presents, we are not surprised to learn that the private Stockholders at their recent meeting were loud in their denunciation of the corruptions and dishonesty in the management of the Company, and left the meeting in disgust, powerless to do any thing for the welfare of the road.

A Good Example.

A Nevada judge, the other day, fined himself five dollars for being late. Some North Carolina judges would consume their salaries by following this good example.

Southern Disorders and Their Objects.

In our local columns yesterday we furnished the Raleigh *Standard* "*facts*, without exaggeration," in regard to outrages committed against justice, law and order, upon inoffensive and peaceful citizens. As the criminals were Loyal Leaguers, we do not think their crimes will find their way into the columns of that paper. These, with other outrages in Robeson and the rape committed in Alamance last week by the negro Handy Tapley, is a good beginning for the "record" which the *Standard* proposes to keep. Begin the black roll at once. Start the record and it will indeed be "as a keen sword of truth in the hands of each warrior."

It does seem very unnatural that the leading organ of the Radical party of the State, the mouth-piece of the Governor and edited by his son, should keep a standing invitation to those who desire to defame the character of our people, and strike a blow at the material welfare of the State, to send for publication their unauthenticated statements of all the disorders and acts of violence committed in North Carolina, only where the victims are of one political party, while it excludes the statements of officials like that of Sheriff Murrill of Onslow in reply to the malicious lie which the Governor's agent, Litt'efield, had published to the world. Why does the Governor embrace every opportunity, and when necessary manufacture causes, to proclaim disorders and murders, and studiously declines to make public corrections when communities have been slandered by his action? For political purposes assuredly. He desires to procure military intervention at our State election in August, or to retard President GRANT in recommending the removal of disabilities, one or both. He has already accomplished the latter and he is endeavoring to secure the former.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* held a conversation with the President in person in regard to his recommending to Congress the general removal of disabilities. In reply to a direct question as to his intention upon this subject, President GRANT is reported as saying that "it is quite true that I did some time ago contemplate sending to Congress a special message recommending the removal of all disabilities. I thought that a fitting occasion for a message of the kind would be the restoration of Texas and the other States to the Union, believing that it would have the effect to promote general good feeling and harmony throughout the South; but since then there have been so many complaints about outrages in the South and requests for military interposition in some of the States—*like Tennessee and North Carolina*—that I have reconsidered my resolution. I have come to the conclusion that so long as the state of society in those districts is such as to call for military aid to preserve order it would be useless to recommend to Congress the removal of disabilities. For the present, therefore, I cannot send that message to Congress."

Here we have the secret of the efforts Governor Holden and his organ are making to get up startling accounts of disorders and violence, and are willing to publish the statements of correspondents as true without investigation. Truth may be outraged and the State injured, but defeat may be prevented and a removal of disabilities may be postponed. Therefore the Devil's work must proceed.

Continued Slanders.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Wednesday says: "In Alabama, as in North Caro"lina, the massacre of Unionists still con"tinues." Here we have the echo of Holden's false proclamations and of the lies of his ambassador, Littlefield. Here we have the result of their evil machinations. This malicious falsehood of Forney will be published throughout the North, and even in Europe, and settlers and capital will be kept from our borders. The false-hearted son of North Carolina and his unscrupulous agent care little for the blow which they give to our national prosperity, so that they benefit their party.

In answer to this statement of Forney's, the Richmond *Dispatch* is permitted to publish an extract from a private letter of one of the Federal soldiers ordered from Richmond to this State to a gentleman in that city:

"CAMP RUSSELL, NEAR RALEIGH,
"April 10, 1870

[Extract]

"I was very sorry indeed that I could not see you before I left. Both ——and myself would like to have seen you very much, but the order came so suddenly that we had no time to visit you. *I do not know for what cause we so re sent here; as far as I can understand, everything is very quiet.* I hope that we will go back to Richmond again."

Thus a Federal soldier, sent to aid in the partizan warfare against North Carolina, gives the lie to the slanders set on foot by an ignoble son of the State.

Of Course.

Mr. Pool favored military intervention in the South.—*Senate Proceedings by Telegraph.*

Of course. A man who would authorize a statement in the United States Senate that he had taken the oath to support the Government of the Confederate States only to embarrass it, will descend to any depth of degradation. It did not require this new evidence to convince the people of the South that John Pool would aid in their punishment. Men who lose their self-respect and forfeit that of their friends, will do anything to bring others to their own level.

THE Constitution of the United States requires that "when vacancies happen in the representation from any State, *the Executive authority* thereof SHALL *issue writs of election* to fill such vacancies.—The crimes of the carpet-bagger Deweese overtook him nearly two months ago, when he resigned his seat in Congress to escape being kicked out, and still we have no order of election from Governor Holden. We suppose Congress will hardly adjourn before August, and North Carolina should be fully represented in that body. Why don't the Governor act?

The New York *Mail* says that the new fashioned parasols are so large that only one lady can pass under an awning on Broadway at a time. They have the appearance of perambulating sky-lights.

A RUNAWAY MATCH AND ITS TERMINATION.

Under this heading we several weeks since gave an account of an attempt made by a young man of this city to elope with a young lady on Masonboro', and who, having succeeded in getting her from under the parental roof, placed her in a swamp hard by while he went for a carriage, and where, during his brief absence, the young lady was discovered by her parents and carried back home. Though this termination was far from agreeable, the young lover, during the interval until now, has been nothing daunted, but has sought for an opportunity to accomplish his purpose. Though the stony hearts of hard "parients" would not be melted by tears and the attendant sighs of devoted love, and the course of true love pesistently refused to run smooth, the attachment continued with a dogged determination which insured final success. Yesterday the mighty act was accomplished, and to day the loving pair are one.

It seems that, continuing firm in their determination to marry, the young lady obtained the consent of her parents to spend a few days with some friends in this city, and hither she came. Of course she was seen by her ardent, devoted and determined admirer, and, the thing having been agreed upon, a license was obtained yesterday, the services of good natured Justice McQuigg were called into requisition, and the twain were made one according to due form of law. The lover, transformed into the husband, now calls his lady love by the name of wife, and clasping her close to his bosom defies all the stern parients in creation. Well, she would have him, and now he has got her.

MORAL.—When once a woman says she will 'tis folly to try to make her say she won't.

OUTRAGE UPON TWO WHITE WOMEN BY NEGRO RUFFIANS IN CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIP.

We hear of a gross outrage perpetrated by two negro ruffians in Cape Fear Township in this county upon two white women Tuesday night last. There lives in a small house on the Little Bridge road about 4 miles from this city a family by the name of Wright, About bed time on the night mentioned, Mrs. Wright and her daughter, a young lady about 16 years of age, being alone in the house, a knock was heard at the door. Mrs. Wright went forward, and opening just a crack of the door, saw the faces of two negro men, and asked them what they wanted. Without replying they forced open the door and one of them springing upon Mrs. Wright placed his fingers on her throat and hurled her to the floor. The daughter, jumping forward about this time to the assistance of her mother, was seized by the other ruffian and also borne to the floor. The mind shudders at the fiendish object which was evidently their intent; but Mrs. Wright miraculously escaped from the clutches of the ruffian and sprung from the house. Screaming at the top of her voice she ran towards a neighbor's a few hundred yards distant, and cried for his assistance. Her assailant who was then pursuing her, dreading the approach of the neighbor, turned and fled. About this time the screams of Mrs. Wright's daughter got beyond the control of her vile assailant, who also got frightened and released her and took to his heels. One of the negroes Mrs. Wright thinks she recognized as having seen before.

Here are more *facts* for the *Standard's* column of outrages. Publish them and complete the "record" for which you so eagerly call!

OUTRAGE IN ROBESON—UNION LEAGUERS AT WORK.—On Wednesday night last Robeson county was the scene of another outrage, committed this time not by outlaws and robbers but by undoubted Union Leaguers, and not for the purposes of robbery but solely to terrify good citizens for political purposes and effect. A gentleman writing to his brother in this city states the facts we are about to narrate, and his is an authority which is unquestionably good.

The negroes in the vicinity held a Union League meeting at Shoe Heel on Wednesday night last, and at the breaking up of the assembly returned towards their homes, many of them armed with pistols and guns. Some of this party, it is believed beyond doubt, invaded the premises of Mr. Alex. MacRae at Argyle, some 3 or 4 miles from Shoe Heel and shot the watch dog. After leaving Mr. MacRae's they visited the house of a Mr. Sellars about half a mile distant, and invading his premises also shot and killed the watch dog belonging to that gentleman. The report of the gun caused Mr. Sellars, accompanied by a negro man, to sally forth to ascertain if possible what was the matter. While he and the negro were in the yard about twenty gun and pistol shots were discharged by the party of outragers in a volley, the balls taking effect in the fences, trees and in fact striking almost every object near at hand but Mr. Sellars and the negro. This occurred about 12 or 1 o'clock, and after which performance the Union Leaguers left without further demonstration.

It is not believed that these shots were fired with the intent to hurt either Mr. Sellars or the negro; but the impression prevails in the vicinity, and is so stated in the letter from which we derive our facts, that the night's outrages were perpetrated for the terror of the citizens and for political ends. It is a significant fact that these acts are traced to Union Leaguers.—Here are *facts* for you, Mr. *Standard*, and we yield to your standing published call about outrages in giving you these little operations of your own Union Leaguers.

For the Journal.

"Spring Fair."

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15, 1870.

The question has been asked: Do our planters, gardners, merchants and manufacturers desire an exhibition of rare productions—flowers and fruits of this season together with an exhibition of merchandise and mechanical productions. If so no time is to be lost, as it should be held by or before the 20th of May. Charleston and Augusta are having such.

The Executive Committee can be specially called to consider it if desired.

S. L. FREMONT, Pres. C. F. A. A.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Charges against General Howard—New Mexico, An Old Radical Dodge—National Banks and the Funding Bill—Vested Rights vs. Vested Wrongs—Voorhees—Aims and objects of Radicalism—Forney and the Devil—Governor Senter—Senator Revels—The Germans and Irish—Georgia, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1870.

Dear Journal:—Mr. Wood, of New York, who brought charges of misappropriating the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau against General Howard, Commissioner of said bureau has determined to see the investigation carried through successfully. He has engaged the services of Mr. Jos. Bradley, of this District, a very eminent lawyer, to assist him in the investigation. Gen. Howard has secured Edward Ketchem, of New York to defend him. Mr. Wood yesterday had $3,000 appropriated to pay the expenses of the investigation.—The case was to have begun yesterday but the defence are somewhat taken aback by the amount of evidence to be presented and the witnesses to be summoned. They are somewhat scared at the prospect which will disclose more than is either pleasant or desirable to the apostle of miscegenation, the canting, praying Howard and his defenders in the House.

The House Territorial Committee agreed to report an enabling act for New Mexico to organize a State government and apply for admission into the Union. This will, it is expected, add two more Senators to the Radical strength. The Radical dodge with regard to this new State will be the same as was played in Nevada and Nebraska, both together having scarcely population enough to admit one State. They will count double in New Mexico and by that means admit her tied fast to the juggernant of Radicalism to aid in further crushing out the rights of the old States and reducing the people to the condition of serfs.

The Ways and Means Committee are being flooded with petitions signed by officers of the National Banks asking them to strike out or amend that portion of the Funding bill requiring the Banks to take the four per cent. bonds. The delegations here are hard at work to effect the same end, and of course they will succeed, the greater portion of the members being interested in the banks. On the other hand General Spinner, United States Treasurer, is daily in receipt of letters from prominent bankers in all parts of the country endorsing his views on the Funding bill, in which he says that the banks had better take what is offered them than to raise an issue before the people, when they may be overtaken by the fate of the old United States bank. He also lets out a little of the slumbering fire of his old Democracy when he tells the banks that when they talk of their "vested rights" that they must not forget that the people have some rights, and that which is their "vested rights" is the people's "vested wrongs." Sharp talk for a Radical official who can't go *quite* so far as the oligarchs who rule us. But it is of no use until the people are fairly aroused, which will only come when the tax gatherer has drained them of their last dollar and their stomachs are pinched for food and then the terrible reaction will come as a fearful storm, sweeping all before it.

The great speech of Hon. Daniel Voorhees, recently delivered at Indianapolis, has roused the Democratic press to a proper sense of the great dangers that threaten us from the admixture of the races, as proposed by the leading Radicals; the great swindle of protection and monopoly which robs the people of all the sections to make wealthy the nabobs of the East and Pennsyvania, and the unconstitutional encroachments on the rights of the States and the gradual absorption of all power in the hands of the National Government, which will leave the country entirely in the power of wealth and reduce the people to the degraded position of the peasantry of Europe and the equal and companion of the negro. This will be the inevitable result if Radicalism continues, and this was clearly pointed out by Mr. Voorhees in his clear, comprehensive and statesmanlike discussion of the "issues of the day." He spoke kindly of the black man, but for the sake of his race, his country and civilization he appealed to the people in the name of humanity not to permit this terrible degradation to the white race of our country. The Democratic press have been stirred to action by the truth of the arguments presented by Mr. Voorhees and his earnest and glowing appeal for the people of the country against the wealth and injustice of the oligarchs.—Extracts from his speech fill their columns and are most warmly endorsed as the words of a true statesman. The "Chronicle" of this city, with its characteristic fairness, sneered at Mr. Voorhees even before he had left Washington to deliver his great speech, and after it was delivered and while his bold and earnest denunciation of Radical crime, villiany and wickedness were being caught up and re-echoing throughout the land, the same "Chronicle" was content, without attempting to answer a single argument of Mr. Voorhees, to string together a lot of abuse, which was hurled at him and the rest of the rebels, as it chooses to term the Democracy. The father of lies is well represented in Washington by John W. Forney, owner of the "Chronicle," who now has the ear of our "gifted" President, and who is chief of his Kitchen Cabinet. I ask pardon of Mr. Voorhees for bringing his name into such close proximity to John W. Forney's, as I know he will not feel at all complimented by my alluding to him even in the remotest connection with so notorious a character. Mr. Voorhees stands deservedly high in the estimation not only of the people of his District and State, but has a strong hold upon the hearts and affections of all who love the outspoken defender of right, truth, justice and our liberties.

Governor Senter concluded his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday. He says if he had troops he could preserve peace in the State, the militia being neither organized or equipped. There has been no evidence before the Committee that would warrant even Ben Butler's reporting a bill for interfering in Tennessee. The evidence is not yet closed and there is no telling what may be hatched up for the occasion. Where Butler is there is devilry and consequently all is doubt with the doubt in favor of devilry.

At the celebration in Brooklyn, N. Y., in honor of the 15th amendment on Monday Senator Revels was present. Henry Ward Beecher spoke, as did also the Rev. Hyland Garnett who presented the negro Senator with a cane. In concluding his remarks he said: "This 15th amendment is a great thing, it places a colored man on an equality with the Irishman and the Dutchman." This Reverend slang-whanger has been taking a lesson from the Indiana politician who said that the Radical party had "stall fed" the Germans long enough and now that they had the negroes the Dutch might go. Of course the negro is elevated to the equal of the "stall fed Dutch" and the "Onion-eating Irish" as they have called them, but there is no comparison made with the negro and American born citizen, it is only the Dutch and Irish who are the equals of the negro. How long will it take the Germans and Irish to know that they were only used by their worst enemies? The hypocritical demagogues who never did and never will like them, and now that they have the negro horde to support them turn their back on their former allies and throw them overboard with all the contempt they have ever felt for them even while using them.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Tipton, Radical, made a most excellent and all convincing argument against the Georgia swindle and in favor of the Bingham amendment. But the malignants under the lead of Drake and Morton left their seats and by a studied disrespect and ill-breeding in many ways showed their bitter feelings against the Senator for daring to differ from them.

A Sermon.

My hearers, I shall draw forth the horns of my argument from the following hymn:

This world is all a fleetin' show,
To man's illusion given;
Never aspire where you can't set,
Or to the airth you'll fall.

I agree with the tavern keeper, who said when the circus company sloped without payin' him for grub and grog, "this world is all a fleetin' show," and I also side with the hungry man, who cried out in the bustin' agony of his heart, when he saw a cooked pig's head shokin' in the magic lantern, that it is "for man's illusion given!" My friends! you wrap your feelings around the rotten things of this world even as monkeys do their tails around the unsound limbs of old trees.

When you get high up, you find your honey-bee holler turns out to be a hornet's nest, and when those little flying belzebub's commence pokin their sharp-pointed snouts deep into your carcass, you wiggle about like an eel in a fryin' pan, your tail gets untwested, or the limb breaks, that you have grabbed as tight as a leather sucker does a brickbat, and you fall, cowhollop, upon the broken glass bottles, which are always strewed under the pizen Upas tree of pleasure! Oh, the vanity of desirin' the slippery paths of this airth!—You run after 'em, you pant, you blow, the parspiration runs down you like soapsuds in a washing machine, your body is covered over with the prickly heat of anxiety, and your feet with the soft corns of care and disappointment. And what are all these sufferings for? What makes your nose bleed, and what makes your blood boil like hot pitch at a tar gatherin? Why you've been running after the great shoat of Mammon! His tail has been dipp'd in Satan's lard kittle, and when you think you've got him foul—when you've poured the ashes of vexation on your palms, when you've dipp'd your fingers into the sand glue of experience and wisdom, so that they'll stick fast and no mistake, the cussed critter gives a grunt like the bustin' of a bladder, and his tail slips through your paws like geese-grease'd lightenin'!

Oh, my beloved hearers! how awful is your situation in that perticuler time!—You see the hog that youv'e been runnin' after all your born days way on ever so far ahead, and you're ever so ditto behind! All your precautions have come to what hickory wood will in the winter time, smoke! Your trowsers are split, your shirt's dirty, and your eyes are streaming like two lie-hoppers on a rainy day. Your head aches, and you see the sea turtles and canvass-backs rootin' straight into your skull. The fleas of despondency bite you through the day, and bed-bugs of conscience, as big as sheep, keep you from sleep at night. You're worse than a man with his hands tied, lying naked in a bayou, without a musketo bar! Out of remorse springs just about ten million muskeetos, with comic stockins on their legs, and angers in their mouths, all borin straight through and through your body, and fillin up the holes with caw-itch and skunks cologne.

Your situation is too numerous to mention. The molasses hogshead of generosity and good feeling is staved in, and the sweet stream of kindness and humanity is mixing with the tar, dead dogs and drunken niggers lyin about on the levee of vice and immorality. The Mississippi of love is at low water, the steambcat of prayer and the broad-horn of faith, both laden with the rich cargo of the country above, git cruelly snagged on the logs of despair; and both sink deep in the yaller mud of sin! The catfishes of hell, which are born in the bilin spring of intemperence, float round your brains and the schreech-owls of sorrow set "boohooin" in the hen-roost of your hearts. You're deserted and despised—you're no more use to the world than a pair of goggles are to a stone-blind man, and you're no more use to yourselves than a problem of Euclid to a nigger baby!

Mark Twains' Hotel,

Having lately opened a hashery, I send you these my rules and regulations.

The house shall be considered strictly in-temperate.

None but the brave deserve the fare.

Persons owing bills for board will be boarded for bills.

Boarders who do not wish to pay in advance are requested to advance and pay.

Boarders are expected to wait on the colored cook for meals.

Sheets will be nightly changed once six months, or more if necessary.

Double boarders can have two beds with a double room, in it, or two rooms with a bed in it, as they choose.

Boarders are requested to pull off their boots before retiring, if they can conveniently do so.

Beds with